DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 070 452 LI 004 004

TITLE	Long Range Program, Library Services and Construction Act; California State Library Fiscal 1973-77.
INSTITUTION	California State Library, Sacramento.
PUB DATE	72
NOTE	94p.; (45 References)
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.65 HC-$3 29
DESCRIPTORS	Evaluation; *L brary Planning; *Library Programs; *Library Services; *Objectives; State Libraries; *State Programs
IDENTIFIERS	California; Library Services and Construction Act; LSCA; *State Plans

ABSTRACT

The long-range program presented in this document outlines the present status of statewide library development in California and identifies needs and resources as a background for future statewide library development. It relates the forecast requirements for the next five years with the future of library service. The program sets forth the goals and objectives for the development of library service in California and presents alternative programs for achieving those goals and objectives. This document also provides for evaluation of library service in California on a continuous basis. (Other State Plans are: LI003985 through LI003993 and LI003995 through LI004003.) (Author/NH)

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LONG RANGE PROGRAM
LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT
CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY
FISCAL 1973/77

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LONG RANGE PROGRAM

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction 1

Needs, Goals, Objectives and Programs 7

Resources 26

Local Projects 29

Evaluation of Implementation of Program 43

Evaluation of the Results of the Program 45

Dissemination of Information 45

Coordination 46

Work Plan and Schedule . . . . . Appendix I

Organization Chart . . . . . Appendix II

Forecast Requirements . . . . . Appendix III

Physical Facilities . . . . . Appendix IV

Annual Program, 1973 . . . . . Appendix V

Geographic Plan for California Public Library Systems . . . . . Appendix VI

Bibliography . . . . . Appendix VII

LONG RANGE PROGRAM
LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT

California State Library
Fiscal 1973/77

INTRODUCTION

Overview

I. The purposes for which this program was developed are several. First of all the Long Range Program outlines the present status of statewide library development in California and identifies needs and resources as a background for future statewide library development; second, the document looks into the future to relate the forecast requirements for the next five years with the future of library service; third, the Program sets forth the goals and objectives for the development of library service in California and presents alternative programs for achieving those goals and objectives; fourth, this document provides for evaluation of library service in California on a continuous basis. This evaluation will begin with the goals and objectives and continue through the implementation of the plan and the results of the program.

Through this Long Range Program it is intended that the planning, implementing and evaluating process can be continuous and simultaneous so that the development of statewide library service will constantly be evolving.

II. The Long Range Program has been developed by the California State Library staff with the advice of the California State Library Advisory Council, and selected members of the library profession, the Office of Education Regional Program Officer, other Office of Education staff and Department of Health, Education and Welfare staff. Staff members of California state agencies have assisted in the preparation of the Program as has the Ohio State University Evaluation Center in its program of statewide library planning and evaluation funded under Title IIB of the Higher Education Act. The Long Range Program has been submitted to the Governor of California for comment. The work plan and schedule in Appendix I shows the time frame for the development of the Program. This Program, which includes the total library program in California funded by local, state and federal funds, will continuously be evaluated, revised and updated. The objectives and goals will be reviewed at least every six months by the California State Library staff and Advisory Council and the Program will be completely reviewed at the end of each year with extension into the succeeding year so the Program will continuously cover a five year span. Alternative programs will continuously be considered and implementation and result evaluation will be continuous also.

The California State Library Organization

The California State Library is a Division within the State Department of Education, a Department which has an elected Superintendent of Public Instruction and a Board of Education appointed by the Governor. The State Librarian is appointed by the Governor, and serves at his pleasure. In practice the State Library functions as a semi-autonomous agency. By law the California State Library is authorized to provide the following statewide services:

1. Collect and preserve statistics which pertain to libraries.
2. Establish collections in various parts of the state.
3. Give advisory, consultive and technical assistance to librarians and library authorities.
4. Acquire, organize and supply books and other library information and reference materials to supplement the collections of libraries in the state.
5. Make studies and surveys of library needs.
6. Adopt rules and regulations for the allocation of federal funds to public libraries.

The State Librarian also has a direct responsibility to county public libraries in California. The county public libraries are under the general supervision of the State Librarian. The State Librarian is one of the four members of the State Board of Library Examiners and is ex-officio chairman.

A California State Library Advisory Council is provided for in the Library Services and Construction Act, a federal law. The State Librarian is in close touch with the profession statewide through the California Library Association, meetings of administrative librarian organizations, the California Association of School Librarians and various other professional associations and with the public through various groups both at the state level and statewide. The legal basis for the California State Library is provided in the Education Code. An organization chart of the California State Library will be found in Appendix II.

All library services at the state level, other than those of academic libraries, are provided by the California State Library. The only exception to this statement is the departmental library. Several departments of state government have independent libraries but the State Library works in close association with them. The following are briefly the services provided by the California State Library:

Service to State Government

Library service to state government is the historic purpose of the California State Library. Administrative officers and legislators and their staff members receive service from the California State Library - both reference information and circulating materials. The Government Publications Section, California Section, Administrative-Legislative Reference Service, the Law Library, Circulation Section and the Sutro Library all provide service to state government.

Service to Libraries

A second function of the California State Library is to provide circulating materials, subject information, reference material and union catalog service to libraries throughout the state to meet their supplementary research needs. The California State Library coordinates the statewide library network.

Resources

To provide the service to the state government and service to libraries throughout the state, extensive resources are available in collections and in personnel in the California State Library. The holdings are especially extensive in the fields of law, government publications and Californiana. The subject range of materials is wide as are the kinds of materials provided.

The collection numbers approximately 650,000 book titles and approximately 3,000 periodicals and newspaper subscriptions. The collection is one of research and specialized strength.

Library Service to the Physically Handicapped and Institutionalized

The California State Library provides library service to the blind and physically handicapped through books in Braille, talking books and tape cassettes. The Law Library supplements the legal collections in prison libraries and the State Library provides total library service to the institutionalized in correctional institutions and mental hospitals through its supplementary services.

Research and Statistical Services

The California State Library collects and publishes annual statistics concerning public libraries and a directory of all types of libraries in California. NEWS NOTES OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARIES is the official journal of the California State Library and is issued quarterly to disseminate professional information and to provide statistics in the Winter statistical issue. In addition research information concerning libraries is made available on an informational basis and on a request basis.

Library Consultant Services

The Consultant Services assist in the development of libraries and library services throughout the state. Consultants serve the libraries on a regional basis with assignment to the development of system services in that region. On request, studies of individual libraries or library systems are prepared. Workshops held throughout the state sponsored by the Consultant Services provide formal in-service training.

Processing Center

A processing Center provides total service from purchasing the books to making the books ready for the shelf. The charge that is made is by the volume with a standard price for each volume processed.

Automation Project

The Automation Project has a staff independent of the other sections and bureaus of the State Library. This project is providing bibliographic records conversion and automation of the Processing Center of which the California State Library will be a member. The Project is also involved in the development of a book catalog of the California State Library and a union catalog of periodicals.

Public Library Services Act

By law the California State Library handles state grants in aid to public libraries. These funds are granted to cooperative and single library systems formed under the act. Each system must meet certain specific standards to become a system and must maintain certain specific standards to continue to receive grants in aid. The funds are distributed among the systems on the basis of need, effort, and ability with recognition also of the expense of service in sparsely settled areas. (Education Code 27111-27147).

Library Services and Construction Act

The federal funds under this act are administered by the California State Library. The policy followed in use of the federal funds is that of using federal money to stimulate proposals made by the library systems throughout the state for an initial phase but not to fund on-going long range programs. Those systems receiving funds are expected to phase into the funding of federal projects (Public Law 91-600). Library Consultants working with Library Services and Construction Act programs coordinate with the School Library Consultants working with the Elementary and Secondary Education Act in the Audio-Visual and School Library Education Bureau in the State Department of Education.

Elementary and Secondary Education Act

The federal funds under this act are administered by the Audio-Visual and School Library Education Bureau in the State Department of Education. School Library Consultants working in the ESEA program coordinate with Library Consultants working with LSCA.

Statewide Library Development

Extension and improvement of library service throughout the state has been the goal of the California State Library for many years. In cooperation with the California Library Association and other professional associations the California State Library is working toward coordinated library service in California. A review of the status of statewide library planning follows:

Statewide Library Planning

Basic to statewide library planning is The California Library Network: A Master Plan adopted by the California Library Association, December, 1971. The first paragraph in the "Basic Concepts and Goals" states: "Every resident of the State of California, regardless of his age, his geographical location, or his social, economic or educational status, has the need for and the right to a wide variety and depth of library and other information service to assist him in his daily activities, including his job, continuing education, and use of leisure time. The Master Plan aims to mobilize the total library resources of California to provide such service through joint action by all types of libraries and information centers."[1]

Among the planning documents which preceded this recently adopted plan are a Master Plan for Public Libraries in California[2] which was written and adopted by the California Library Association in 1962, and the 1966 report, Public Library Service Equal to the Challenge of California[3] of a survey conducted by Dr. Lowell Martin and Miss Roberta Bowler which provided information on the adequacy of library resources and set goals and costs for library service to meet the future needs of the public. In the report Dr. Martin writes: "This report shows that there are serious shortcomings in the educational facility that serves youngsters when they walk out of the school door and that serves adults all through their lives."

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[1] The California Library Network: A Master Plan. Sacramento, California Library Association, December, 1971

[2] California Library Association, Master Plan for Public Libraries in California. Berkeley, California Library Association, 1962.

[3] Lowell A. Martin and Roberta Bowler, Public Library Service Equal to the Challenge of California; a Report to the State Librarian...Sacramento, The California State Library, 1965.

In 1967 The California Library Association adopted a Master Plan for the Development of Public Library Service in the State of California.[4] This plan was developed by the Library Development and Standards Committee. Although the Plan was primarily a plan for public library development, the other types of libraries were noted. It was understood in this plan that total library service could not be developed through public libraries only.

The California State Librarian, in 1969, adopted Policies and Geographic Plan for California Public Library Systems.[5] This plan developed further the growth of geographic public library systems in the state. The Master Plan for Total Library Service[6] developed by the Library Development and Standards Committee and adopted by the California Library Association in 1969 moved beyond the 1967 Master Plan as it stated the broad concepts of cooperation among all types of libraries.

During this period of time, cooperative arrangements among public, school, academic, institution, and special libraries had evolved in many parts of the state. The study that related to specialized libraries is the study of institutional libraries which resulted in the report by Donald Nemetz, Library Services in California State Institutions.[7] The study completed by R.C. Swank on the coordination of school, public, academic and special libraries and information centers resulted in the report Interlibrary Cooperation under Title III of the Library Services and Construction Act.[8] Dr. Swank also made a study and completed a report of the blind and physically handicapped entitled Library Service for the Visually and Physically Handicapped.[9]

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[4]California Library Association,"A Master Plan for the Development of Public Library Service in the State of California," California Librarian, 29:2, April 1968, pp. 101-12.

[5]From the California State Librarian, no. 49. July 1969

[6]Master Plan for Total Library Services, developed by the Library Development and Standards Committee. Adopted by CLA in 1969.

[7]Nemetz, Donald, Library Services in California State Institutions, Public Administration Service, Chicago, Illinois, July 1967.

[8]Swank, R.C. Interlibrary Cooperation under Title III of the Library Services and Construction Act; a preliminary Study for the California State Library, Sacramento, The California State Library. June 1967.

[9]Swank, R.C. Library Service for the Visually and Physically Handicapped; A Report to the California State Library, Sacramento, California State Library, 1967.

Along with this development of plans, enabling legislation was passed on the state and federal levels. In 1850 an important step had been taken in the development of library service with the establishment of the California State Library by the California State Legislature. In 1863 legislation was passed which provided for the incorporation of groups with the purpose of establishing and maintaining public libraries. In 1878 the important Public Library Act became a law. It gave local jurisdictions the authority to establish, govern, and support public libraries. In 1907 the California State Library was authorized to send its books wherever needed and in 1909 the County Free Library Law was passed. This law resulted in the development of public library service in California and made some kind of public library service available to most of the people in California.

In 1957 the California Legislature provided for a temporary California Public Library Commission for the purpose of measuring public library services and resources in relation to the standards.

The federal government also enacted legislation relating to library service. In 1956 the Library Services Act was approved. The funds available under this act were restricted to rural areas but in 1964 Congress provided for aid to public library building construction and in 1966 provided assistance for public library service to institutions, to the handicapped and to all types of libraries.

In 1963 the California State Legislature had passed a law, The California Public Library Services Act of 1963, which provided for the development of public library systems with support from the state. The act was revised in 1966 and provided for the allocation of funds on an equalization formula.

The latest revision of the Library Services and Construction Act was made in 1970 which resulted in the provision for a Long Range Program for statewide library services and reduced the number of titles from four to three.

NEEDS, GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMS

The present needs listed below can be identified as needs which should be met in the next five years. Each need is followed by related goals, objectives and programs.

NEEDS

1. Every resident of the State of California has need for information services. Each person has the right of access to the total library resources and each has an individual need. The need is not only for materials but for realistic access to materials. This also includes the requirement for an assessment by all libraries of the individual needs of each citizen so that these can be met.

Rationale: The importance of this need is demonstrated by the fact that few geographical areas provide coordinated access to library materials and no needs study has been made.

GOALS:

a. Making recorded information or ideas easily and rapidly available to every resident of the state regardless of his geographical location or any other condition whatever.

b. Strengthening the libraries of the state to stimulate the use by all residents including the physically handicapped, the institutionalized, the urban and rural poor, member of minority and ethnic groups, and those otherwise disadvantaged.

OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMS:

a. To provide at least 30% of the citizens of the state with access to a wide range of public library services through public library systems with a 3% increase each year.

To achieve this objective the program will increase state support to public library systems for the strengthening of public library service at the system level. It will cost the following in state funds:

1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
$966,650	$1,051,000	$1,220,400	$1,135,600	$1,305,400

Total 5 year increase at state level: $419,400 (includes both grant funds and administration).

An alternative program considered was to increase local library support to allow for membership fees to be paid by system members to provide for access through public library systems.

State funding was selected because funds will provide service over political boundaries. The public library systems formed under the Public Library Services Act are funded at the state level. The benefits received by the user from strengthening public libraries at the state level will be provided at a lesser cost than it would be if funded at the local level.

b. To enable one additional existing cooperative public library system to provide for participation of all types of libraries within the geographical areas served by the system in 1972/73 with one additional system each succeeding year through 1977.

To achieve this objective the program selected will provide state and/or federal support to one additional existing cooperative library system to provide for the participation of all types of libraries within the geographic area served by the system in 1972/73 with one additional system each succeeding year. The cost in state and/or federal funds will be:

1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
$61,761	$72,961	$84,161	$95,361	$106,561

Total increase in state and/or federal funds: $56,000.

An alternative program considered was to provide additional local funds from member libraries to fund coordinated library systems within geographic areas.

The Library Services and Construction Act Title III provides for funding all types of libraries on a cooperative basis. The basis for the geographical system is the public library system funded under the Public Library Services Act. This program was selected rather than local funding for the above reasons as well as complications from political boundaries and funding jurisdictions even though the cost would be the same.

c. To serve the unreached a survey will be made and in 1974 a pilot project of people-oriented library programs will be established to reach 30% of the unreached population in two selected counties, one of the most populous and one of the less populous, this to be increased at 10% intervals over the succeeding three years. In 1976 similar programs should be inaugurated in two additional counties, one of the most populous and one of the less populous, with a carry-over to the next five years if the program has been determined successful.

To reach this objective the program selected will identify the unreached population and after identification, serve them through gradually increased state and/or federal funding to public library systems. The cost in state and/or federal funds will be:

1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
$65,000	$134,000	$179,000	$224,000	$559,000

An alternative program considered was to identify the unreached population and determine the reason for non-use; to serve the unreached by local funding in each library system but on a statewide basis.

The survey would be funded at the state level as it will involve the entire state. The service will be initially funded through federal funds on a pilot project basis and the project gradually will be phased into state funding for permanent service as the boundaries of the state will be the boundaries of the service. A controlled program will be more effective in determining exemplary library service for the unserved.

d. To increase by 2% the public libraries being served (the equivalent of 4 more public libraries) through resources libraries with research resources from the California State Library.

To achieve the objective the program selected will increase by 2% the public libraries being served with research services from the California State Library. The cost in state funds will be:

1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
$2,261,754	$2,586,754	$2,911,754	$3,236.754	$3,561,754

An alternative program considered was to provide research resources to the public libraries of the state through contract services with the major university libraries.

To add to the California State Library resources will be less expensive and more effective in service than through contracts.

e. To approach the number of public library systems provided in the geographic plan[1] (12 systems) by the consolidation of two systems each year through 1977 (21 systems now exist).

To achieve the objective the program selected will approach the number of public library sytems provided in the geographic plan by the consolidation of two systems each year through 1977. The cost in state funds will be:

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[1] California. State Library, Sacramento. Geographic Plan for California Public Library Systems approved under the the Public Library Services Act. Sacramento, 1972. See Appendix VI.

1972/73	1974/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
$20,000	$40,000	$40,000	$40,000	$40,000

No alternative program was considered as this objective carries out the established geographic plan.

NEEDS

2. Easy access to information is a need required by the residents of California without barriers because of geographic location or residence, because of type of library holding the information or because of the hour of the day when the information is needed.

Rationale: The need is highlighted in the California Library Network: a Master Plan which states the first part of this need in its statement of Basic Concepts and Goals. The latter part of the need is indicated by the statistics on hours of opening of public libraries in News Notes of California Libraries.

GOALS:

a. Making recorded information or ideas easily and rapidly available to every resident of the state regardless of his geographical location or any other condition whatever..

OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMS:

a. To enable one additional existing cooperative public library system to provide for participation of all types of libraries within the geographical areas served by the system in 1972/73 with one additional system each succeeding year through 1977.

To achieve this objective the program selected will provide state and/or federal support to one additional existing cooperative library system to provide for the participation of all types of libraries within the geographic area served by the system in 1972/73 with one additional system each succeeding year. The cost in state and/or federal funds will be:

1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
$ 61,761	$ 72,961	$ 84,161	$ 95,361	$106,561

Total increase in state and/or federal funds: $56,000

An alternative program considered was to provide additional local funds from member libraries to fund coordinated library systems within geographic areas.

The Library Services and Construction Act Title III provides for funding all types of libraries on a cooperative basis. The basis for the geographical system is the public library system funded under the Public Library Services Act. This program was selected rather than local funding for the above reasons as well as complications from political boundaries and funding jurisdictions even though the cost would be the same.

b. To provide at least 26% of the public libraries with research resources in 1973/74 with 5% increase each succeeding year through 1977 by strengthing the State Library.

To achieve the objective the program selected will provide at least 26% of the public libraries with research resources in 1973/74 with 5% increase each succeeding year through 1977 through strengthening the California State Library with state funds. The cost in state funds will be:

1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
$2,261,754	$2,291,754	$2,732,474	$3,173,194	$3,613,914

An alternative program considered was to provide research resources to the public libraries of the state through contract services with the major university libraries of the state by the California State Library.

The California State Library has a responsibility for providing research resources to the people of the state. In achieving increased research resources the present resources of the State Library will be augmented. This method should be used rather than contracting as a total resource will result which is readily available to the public on a permanent basis. The cost of building a permanent collection would be more costly initially than contracting but eventually more rewarding.

c. To make access of information freely available to the individual through toll-free telephone at any time of day. By 1973 twenty-four hour information service shall be established in the four most populous counties in California; to be expanded to the four remaining most populous counties each year through 1977 if the program is proved to be effective.

To achieve the objective the program selected will make access to information freely available to the individual through toll-free telephone at any time of day. The cost in state and/or federal funds will be:

1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
$ 38,500	$ 39,250	$ 78,500	$150,000	$275,000

No alternative plan is given as no other method can be found to compete with the toll-free telephone.

NEEDS

3. Many people in California are as yet unreached by library service - minority groups, those confined in institutions, the elderly, the physically handicapped and others who cannot utilize library services or who do not utilize library services.

Rationale: The importance of this need is shown in the report of a study of Donald Nemetz, Library Services in California State Institutions, July, 1967, Chicago, Illinois, which showed that library service is lacking in California correctional institutions. The statistics in News Notes of California Libraries indicate a similar lack in other state institutions. Few services to the unreached are reported on a statewide basis in annual reports to the California State Library.

GOALS:

a. Strengthening the libraries of the state to stimulate the use by all residents including the physically handicapped, the institutionalized, the urban and rural poor, members of minority and ethnic groups, and those otherwise disadvantaged.

b. Creating library programs that will meet the priorities of local, state and national concerns.

OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMS:

a. In 1974 a pilot project of people-oriented library programs will be established to reach 30% of the unreached population in two selected counties, one of the most populous and one of the less populous, this to be increased at 10% intervals over the succeeding three years. In 1976 similar programs should be inaugurated in two additional counties, one of the most populous and one of the less populous, with a carry-over to the next five years if the program has been determined successful.

To achieve this objective the program selected will identify the unreached population and after identification, serve them through gradually increased state and/or federal funding to public library systems. The cost in state and/or federal funds will be:

1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
$ 65,000	$134,000	$179,000	$224,000	$559,000

An alternative program considered was to identify the unreached population and determine the reason for non-use; to serve the unreached by local funding in each library system but on a statewide basis.

The survey should be funded at the state level as it will involve the entire state. The service initially will be funded through federal funds on a pilot project basis and the project will be phased gradually into state funding for the permanent service as the boundaries of the state will be the boundaries of the service. A controlled program will be more effective in determining exemplary library service for the unserved.

b. To increase the resources of public libraries by 5% each year through 1977 in order to provide improved, expanded and innovative programs of library service.

To achieve the objective the program selected will increase the resources of libraries 5% each year through increased state and/or federal support at the system level and increased local support at the local level. The cost in state and/or federal funds will be:

1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
$723,241	$1,131,753	$1,651,420	$2,154,016	$2,691,403

An alternative program considered was to increase the resources of libraries by 5% each year through programs of library service funded through additional local funds only.

Because the public library systems are funded at the state level the increased resources at the system level should also be funded by the state.

c. To provide at least 30% of the state's population with the benefits of coordination through Library Consultant Services with a 3% increase each year through 1977.

To achieve this objective the program selected will provide at least 30% of the state's population with the benefits of coordination through the Library Consultant Services headquartered in Sacramento with a 3% increase each year through 1977. The cost in state and/or federal funds will be:

1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
$930,578	$1,023,118	$1,116,178	$1,209,238	$1,302,298

An alternative program considered was to provide the state's population with the benefits of coordination of library services by headquartering one consultant in each of the twelve geographic areas.

The Consultants serve the entire state so they must know library service on a statewide basis rather than a regional basis. By being based regionally they would have less contact with headquarters on a continuing basis and less knowledge of the statewide program. The cost would be less with consultants based at headquarters.

NEEDS

4. Libraries function more effectively and efficiently where coordination and centralization of efforts and resources are realized.

Rationale: The importance of this need is indicated by the fact that unnecessary duplication of efforts and resources takes place in California's publicly supported libraries. This duplication is more costly and less effective and efficient. In 1970-71 there were 191 public libraries in the state while in 1960-61 there were 217 public libraries; thus the need has been recognized. Small independent libraries cannot offer the services and resources of a consolidated or centralized unit of service.

GOALS:

a. Encouraging the utilization of advanced technology in library materials and operation.

OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMS:

a. To reduce the unit cost of processing library materials through centralized cataloging for twelve additional libraries by their joining the California State Library Processing Center in 1972/73 with a 5% increase of the total membership each year through 1977.

To achieve the objective the program selected will reduce the unit cost through processing books centrally for twelve additional libraries joining the California State Library Processing Center in 1972/73 with a 5% increase of the total membership each year through 1977. The cost in local funding will be:

1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
$426,154	$433,200	$436,500	$439,700	$443,000

An alternative program considered was to reduce the cost through processing books centrally utilizing commercial processing centers. The unit cost can be reduced on an immediate basis by additional libraries joining the California State Library Processing Center. This reduction would not take place if libraries joined commercial processing centers to the same extent that it will in a non-profit cooperative processing center.

b. To eliminate unnecessary duplication of effort and resources through consolidation of public libraries at the rate of one each year through 1977 will be encouraged when such consolidation results in efficient use of resources and efforts.

To achieve the objective the program selected will eliminate duplication of effort and resources through consolidation of libraries at the rate of one each year through 1977. The cost in state funds will be:

1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
$20,000	$40,000	$40,000	$40,000	$40,000

No alternative plan is given since no acceptable alternative has yet been found.

NEEDS

5. The residents of California need to have total access to the wealth of resources in the 1,000 libraries in California. The union catalog maintained at the State Library is the only attempt made of keeping a central bibliographic record of books added to the collection (library materials inventory) of California libraries. A printed catalog of resources available in California libraries would make these resources known and available statewide.

Rationale: This need is apparent because the California State Library union list is the only central listing in California. It is not possible for libraries to know the titles in the union catalog because only one copy exists; with a printed catalog, the resources could be known to many.

GOALS:

a. Making recorded information or ideas easily and rapidly available to every resident of the state regardless of his geographical location or any other condition whatever.

b. Encouraging the utilization of advanced technology in library materials and operations.

OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMS:

a. To provide access to a partial listing of the resources of the California State Library with a complete listing available by 1977.

To achieve the objective the program selected will provide access to a partial listing of the resources of the California State Library with a complete listing available by 1977 through the California State Library Automation Project. The cost in federal funds will be:

1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
$200,000	$179,700	$179,700	$320,300	$78,500

An alternative program considered was to provide access to a listing of the resources of the California State Library by utilizing a commercial firm to produce and update book catalogs.

The listing is to serve the entire state and to achieve economy and efficiency through establishing one statewide central data bank. The Automation Project will provide this service more economically than a commercial service would.

b. To provide additional access to periodicals through a union list representing fifty libraries by 1973 with ten additional libraries added annually through 1977.

To achieve the objective the program selected will provide access to periodicals through a union list developed by the California State Library Automation Project representing fifty libraries by 1973 with ten additional libraries added annually through 1977. The cost in federal funds will be:

1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
$20,758	$ 8,677	$ 9,189	$10,010	$10,859

An alternative program considered was to provide access to periodicals through system lists of periodicals available within a specified geographical area. .

Access through a statewide list of selected libraries will provide a wider coverage at a lower cost than performing the same union listing on a geographic basis with the costs multiplied by the number of geographic areas.

NEEDS

6. Every child in California has need for library service meeting the national standard. At the present time resources do not meet the 25%-30% of the total library book budgets expended for children's library materials.[10] Every child is entitled to library service with the benefits of a children's librarian selecting and recommending books and services for children. A statewide program of children's library service would strengthen the schools' efforts to assist the child in learning to read.

Rationale: The importance of this need is indicated in the statistics in News Notes of California Libraries which show that children's library services programs do not meet standards.

GOALS:

a. Supporting library systems in the state to assist informal education for all ages including the pre-school child.

b. Strengthening the library systems of the state which support formal education at all levels.

OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMS:

a. To attain through the Library Consultant Services library service to children which will meet established standards for children's books in 1.5% of the public libraries (3 libraries) each year through 1977.[11]

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[10] Gross, Elizabeth H. Public Library Service to Children. Dobbs Ferry, N.Y. Oceana Publications. 1967.

[11] Public Library Association. Committee on Standards. Subcommittee on Standards for Children's Services. Standards for Children's Services in Public Libraries. American Library Association, 1964.

To achieve the objective the program selected will increase, through an additional Library Consultant, library service to children at the rate of 1.5% of the public libraries each year meeting established standards for providing books to children. The cost in state and/or federal funds will be:

1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
$34,043	$35,745	$37,532	$39,499	$41,474

An alternative program considered was to provide library service to children of the state through school library programs.

School libraries and public libraries do not serve the same purpose for the child. The children require both public and school libraries to have complete library service.

NEEDS

7. Programs of joint action among all types of libraries are needed in California. Many library programs exist in the state at the present time but coordination is lacking, which result in fragmented library service rather than coordinated service.

Rationale: This need is based on the knowledge that at least four joint action programs are reported in News Notes of California Libraries and others are in the developmental stages. No over-all coordination of these programs exists.

GOALS:

a. Making recorded information or ideas easily and rapidly available to every resident of the state regardless of his geographical location or any other condition whatever.

OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMS:

a. To enable one additional existing cooperative public library system to provide for participation of all types of libraries within the geographical area served by the system in 1972/73 with one additional system each succeeding year through 1977.

To achieve this objective the program selected will provide state and/or federal support to one additional existing cooperative library system to provide for the participation of all types of libraries within the geographic area served by the system in 1972/73 with one additional system each succeeding year. The cost in state and/or federal funds will be:

1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
$ 61,761	$ 72,961	$ 84,161	$ 95,361	$106,561

Total increase in state and/or federal funds: $56,000.

An alternative program considered was to provide additional local funds from member libraries to fund the coordinated library systems within geographic areas.

The Library Services and Construction Act Title III provides for funding all types of libraries on a cooperative basis. The basis for the geographical system is the public library system funded under the Public Library Services Act. This program was selected rather than local funding for the above reasons as well as complications from political boundaries and funding jurisdictions even though the cost would be the same.

NEEDS

8. Countywide library service is needed in California to provide access to library materials by all residents in each county. Presently there are three counties without countywide service and one county which has not yet received library service on a two-year, pilot program basis. Two counties need to establish on a permanent basis library service to residents in these counties. One county needs to apply for a pilot project of countywide library service.

Rationale: The need is important because three counties in California do not now have countywide library service.

GOALS:

a. Making recorded information or ideas easily and rapidly available to every resident of the state regardless of his geographical location or any other condition whatever.

b. Strengthening the libraries of the state to stimulate the use by all residents including the physically handicapped, the institutionalized, the urban and rural poor, members of minority and ethnic groups, and those otherwise disadvantaged.

OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMS:

a. To achieve statewide public library service by providing countywide public library service to one additional county each year until the three unserved counties will have countywide public library service.

To achieve the objective the program selected will achieve countywide public library service in one additional county each year through receiving library service on a two-year, pilot program basis in each county and will be supported by federal funds. The cost in federal funds will be:

1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
$166,263	$303,826	$303,826	$166,263	

An alternative program considered was to achieve countywide public library service through local funds from the beginning.

An exemplary pilot program will lead to permanent library service by showing through a demonstration the service that can be provided. The funding for the pilot program will be federal with local funding being phased in.

NEEDS

9. Need for information of a selective technical, financial, business or industrial nature by California business and industry is a current situation. This need can be assessed to a certain extent by the number of requests received by the California State Library Service to Industry in 1971 - author-title: 6,396; subject: 717; Xerox requests: 1,969. The need is for more rapid service which translates into more staff for CSLSI and more print and non-print resources, as well as a public information program to inform business and industry of the service and resources available.

Rationale: This need is based on the report of a study by George Bonn, Technical Information for California Business and Industry, December, 1966, Sacramento, California, which details the needs for library service to business and industry as well as the resources. A pilot project under the State Technical Services Act also demonstrated this need.

GOALS:

a. Developing a library program which will meet the informational needs of business and industry.

OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMS:

a. To meet the information needs of California's business and industry community through rapid query and response and rapid document delivery, and to make that community aware of these services. By 1974 an effective and efficient communication link should exist among resource libraries, the California State Library as a network research library and network center, and the two regional resource centers. In 1975 a rapid system of document delivery between the same libraries should be inaugurated on a regular and efficient basis with total and statewide coverage on a daily basis accomplished by 1976.

To achieve the objective the program selected will meet the information needs of California's business and industry through rapid query and response and rapid document delivery through the California State Library. This program will also include a program of public information. The cost in state and/or federal funds will be:

1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
$30,600	$36,720	$46,900	$53,200	$55,000

An alternative program considered was to meet the informational needs of California's business and industry community by establishing nine regional research centers in strategic industrial areas of the state.

To support the California State Library Service to Industry will be more economical and more efficient if performed centrally than the same service duplicated and provided regionally.

b. To increase the personnel and collections of the resource libraries by 20% each year for five years.

To achieve this objective the program selected will increase the state support to public library systems to fund the resource libraries at an increased rate in personnel and collections of 20% each year for five years. It will cost the following in state funds:

1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
$1,041,735	$2,083,470	$3,125,205	$4,166,940	$5,208,676

Total five-year increase in state funds: $5,008,676.

An alternative program considered was to increase local funding in each public library system to increase the personnel and collections of the resource libraries by 20% each year for five years.

Resource libraries are provided for in the Public Library Services Act at the system level. It is an obligation of the state to fund the resource libraries; use of the resource libraries extends over political boundaries; for these reasons, the program providing for state funding was selected.

NEEDS

10. Efficient and effective personnel is required in California libraries to make information available to the residents of the state. The personnel must be enabled to keep abreast of new and specialized knowledge through continuing education.

Rationale: The fact that no continuing education program exists in California highlights this need. For members of any profession, continuing education is a requirement that must be met.

GOALS:

a. Strengthening the libraries of the state to stimulate the use by all residents including the physically handicapped, the institutionalized, the urban and rural poor, members of minority and ethnic groups, and those otherwise disadvantaged.

b. Creating library programs that will meet the priorities of local, state and national concerns.

c. Encouraging the utilization of advanced technology in library materials and operations.

OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMS:

a. To provide workshops and seminars for the library profession in California on new methods of providing library service and new technologies applicable to library service.

To achieve the objective the program selected will provide workshops and seminars in three areas of the state at least twice each year through 1977. These workshops and seminars will be planned and coordinated by the State Library through the Library Consultants. The cost in state and/or federal funds will be:

1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
$5,300	$5,500	$6,000	$6,500	$7,000

An alternative program considered was to utilize the accredited library schools in California to handle the problem of continuing education for the library profession. The high cost of overhead charged by institutions of higher learning and the formal structure of courses sponsored by these institutions were serious deterrents to this approach. The State Library and the Library Consultants are more vitally aware of the immediate needs for continuing education and can plan and coordinate workshops and seminars that are needed and meaningful.

NEEDS

11. Adequate physical facilities are required in order to house materials and to allow for expanded services.

Rationale: The importance of this need is shown by the fact that only eight of the forty-six libraries designated as resource libraries, regional resource libraries or network research libraries have constructed buildings since 1965.

GOALS:

a. Making easily and rapidly available to every resident of the state regardless of his geographical location or any other condition whatever the recorded information or ideas needed.

OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMS:

a. To increase the public library facilities to accommodate the 20% increase in personnel and book collections each year in three resource libraries as the Title II priorities allow.

To achieve this objective matching grants from federal funds, Library Services and Construction Act Title II, will be given to jurisdictions for the construction of expanded library facilities. The cost in federal funds will be:

1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
$2,000,000	$2,000,000	$2,000,000	$2,000,000	$2,000,000

An alternative program considered was to increase support to local libraries allowing for the rental of space needed for the increased library resources. Rental of space would be a temporary solution only. Since this increase of materials will continue, permanent construction of new facilities was selected.

RECAPITULATION

The needs for library service in California were determined by California State Library staff, the California State Library Advisory Council and selected members of the library profession. At a later date, probably 1974, a special consultant firm skilled in library surveys will study the library needs of California in depth and make recommendations to the State Library. The needs, goals, and objectives were placed in priority order based on the following criteria:

1.	Are they basic to the achievement of the goals in the Long Range Program?	Weight - 12 points
2.	Do they carry out the local, state and national concerns?	Weight - 12 points
3.	Will they result in universal accessible library service?	Weight - 12 points
4.	Are they primarily concerned with resources and personnel?	Weight - 10 points
5.	Are they directed toward a target population?	Weight - 8 points
6.	Do they provide a staged approach to a total library service?	Weight - 8 points
7.	Will they provide a means to the achievement of the Long Range Program?	Weight - 5 points

The criteria for choosing among the alternative programs follow:

1. Does the program carry out the measurable objective?
2. Does the objective relate closely to the statewide goals?
3. Does the program carry out the objective economically and still achieve the desired results?
4. Will the program accomplish the objective in the specified time frame?

RESOURCES

To meet these needs California library resources that have been identified include the following:

-- The California State Library Service to Industry - staff and resources in the State Library, at the University of California at Los Angeles Library and in the public, special and academic libraries.

-- There now exist telephone communication systems including ATSS, TWX and teletype and facsimile transmission.

-- The state has federal funds for public library services construction and interlibrary cooperation under the Library Services and Construction Act.

-- State funds are available under the Public Library Services Act to enable libraries to develop library systems.

-- Elementary school libraries; junior and senior high school libraries; community college libraries; college and university libraries; special libraries; public libraries; public library systems--all are resources that exist to meet the needs for library service.

-- The California Library Network: A Master Plan is available to use as a guide in developing the long range program for library services in California and as a basis for the annual plan.

-- Library materials, library staff and library buildings are resources that will assist in meeting needs.

-- Boards of Trustees, Friends of Libraries, California Library Association and other such groups and associations are resources for assisting in the planning and the implementing of the program.

-- Other resources include Library Consultant staff members in their advisory work with libraries in the state; California State Library staff members and resources providing supplementary resources and services to libraries throughout the state; the California State Library Administration.

-- Private consulting services exist for assisting libraries in the development of resources and services.

-- California State Library Union Catalog, Automation Project and Processing Center are additional resources.

In looking to the future the following implications of forecast requirements relate to California libraries:

1. Population

Libraries will continually need to serve an increasing population in the next five years. Those in age groups of under 20, from 20-39, and from 40-59 will remain stable in number while those 60 and over will increase. Library service to the aged, hospitalized, and institutionalized will require a high priority.

School enrollment in each of the grades remains constant so that school library service will not be affected by increased enrollments. Immigrant and military population will not require changes in patterns of service in relation to fluctuation as both of these are stablized.

Five of the 58 counties in California will continue to require the development of library service to reach a large concentrated population of 1,000,000 or over in each county while 13 counties will continue to have a small population of 25,000 or less in a rural setting.

2. California Economy

The people to be served, overall, will have a continually increasing income and the per capita income will increase over the five-year period. This increased wealth could provide increased financial support for libraries. Tax reform may enable libraries to utilize better the increased wealth. The electric utilities projection also indicates increased economic progress despite the adverse factors since 1970.

Geothermal energy and water development can start an upward trend in economic progress in the state which will increase the economic wealth and provide a possible additional source of library support.

If this geothermal energy and water can be developed in Imperial County and in other counties in California the impact on the possible support, where this energy is present, for libraries in those counties will be dramatic.

Nuclear energy resource development will have the effect of providing more wealth of resources and a better way of life. This will affect both the support for libraries and the patterns of service.

3. Manpower

The change in requirements for administrative, professional and technical manpower will require libraries in California to provide informational services to the people changing careers. It is estimated that by 1985, professional and technical workers will, in effect, have changed careers five times in a working lifetime. This means a great increase in the need for adult education and retraining. Libraries of all types should be actively involved in these programs.

4. Technological Trends

Cable TV will have an impact on libraries - perhaps completely changing document delivery as well as other aspects of library service. With the improvement in facsimile transmission equipment, new and better uses for inquiry and delivery will be developed.

5. Media Trends

The changing trends in media will necessitate that libraries consider actively including non-print with the print. "Packaged" information programs such as ERIC (Educational Research Information Center), Census Data Bureaus, CSLSI (California State Library Service to Industry), and INFO (Information Center for Southern California Libraries) will proliferate. The California State Library will need to be involved in their coordination to minimize the unnecessary duplication of information sources.

6. Social Trends

The pattern of institutional library service will be dramatically modified as the service to those presently institutionalized at the state level moves to the community level.

7. Library Resources Forecast

California libraries will not be significantly improved unless there is an increase in income for libraries resulting in an increase in book and nonbook resources.

8. Patterns of Library Service

As the consolidation of systems is accomplished and the population served by systems increased the entire state's population will have access to library service.

As interlibrary networks and subject networks increase and are successful, or show promise, California may be on the way to having an information utility.

The health care library service will become more active in providing health care education to the patient both within and without the institution.

The forecast requirements are in Appendix III.

LOCAL PROJECTS

To carry out the programs of the Long Range Program, local library agencies will be invited each year to present projects under the Library Services and Construction Act. The criteria which will be used in determining the adequacy of public library service to geographical areas and for groups of persons in the state are:

1. The State Agency's criteria for determining the adequacy of public library service to geographical areas and for groups of persons in the state are:

   A. Adequacy of library service:

      a. Do all people living in a given area have public library services easily accessible? Two counties in California having no county-wide library service are receiving library service on a two-year basis and funded with federal funds. One other county has not county-wide library service; a city library in this county serves its own residents but gives only limited service to county residents who seek help. Many cities have grown far beyond the periphery of the service areas of existing central libraries and branches. In metropolitan areas, fringe cities outside the boundaries of the central cities have not been able to furnish library service outlets in proportion to population growth.

      b. Where there is a library system established, does this library system have sufficient budget, facilities, materials, and staff to provide total geographic coverage; has the service of this library system kept pace with population growth?

         Many areas with a library service are virtually "unserved" because the libraries have not been able to fulfill these requirements.

The criteria used in determining which geographic areas are "inadequately served" are:

c. Does the public library service to which the people have access provide minimum service when checked against the Public Library Service Standards for California, Public Library Service Equal to the Challenge of California, the American Library Association's Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966, A Master Plan for the Development of Public Library Service in the State of California, the Master Plan for Total Library Services, and guidelines set forth in Library Service to the Unserved[1]?

For example, (1) does the library system provide 1/6 volume per capita per year in areas with less than 500,000 population, or 1/8 volume per capita in areas of more than 500,000 population; (2) does the library system have one current periodical title for each 250 people in the service area and are 50% of these retained in back files; (3) does the library system provide librarians with professional training and specialized experience in administration, technical processes, adult reference and readers advisory work, childrens reference and readers advisory work, and library extension?

Do the residents of this area have access to library services beyond the limits of the local library? Do they have access to a collection of 100,000 books? (1) Do they have the benefit of specialized professional reference staff to help them use these books? (2) Do they have indexes which help them locate these materials both in the local library and in other libraries, and the benefit of rapid communication and delivery service for bringing the materials to them?

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[1]Public Library Service Standards for California, adopted by the membership of the California Library Association on November 14, 1953, amended by action of the Board of Directors at their meeting held on November 1, 1958. Sacramento: California State Library. Public Library Service Equal to the Challenge of California, by Lowell A. Martin and Roberta Bowler. Sacramento, California State Library, 1965. Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966. Chicago:American Library Association, 1967. A Master Plan for the Development of Public Library Service in the State of California. Berkeley: California Library Association, 1967. Master Plan for Total Library Services, adopted by the California Library Association, December 13, 1969. Sacramento: California Library Association, 1969. Library Services to the Unserved; papers presented at a library conference...New York: R. R. Bowker, 1970.

When annual reports submitted to the State Agency were checked against these standards, no library was found to meet all of them. Libraries inadequate in any respect will be considered eligible to be served under the Plan. A program demonstrating library service meeting standards might most easily be given through a library or system which is now approaching standards.

2. Priority within the geographical areas will be given to:

A. Persons residing in sparsely settled areas of California which are distant from adequate public library facilities based upon the number of persons per square mile in a given geographic area as determined from a current official census and as defined in the Public Library Services Act (Education Code Sections 27111-27146; State of California). Section 27145.5 of the Public Library Services Act defines "sparsely populated areas" as "...all library areas wherein the population per square mile is 100 or less;..."

B. Economically disadvantaged persons residing in areas with high concentrations of low-income families as determined in 3 below.

C. Physically handicapped persons including the blind or other visually handicapped (See 5 below).

D. Inmates, patients, or residents of penal institutions, reformatories, residential training schools, orphanages, residential schools for handicapped persons, and other general or special institutions or hospitals operated or substantially supported by the state (See 4 below).

3. A. The criteria used in the determination of an economically disadvantaged area, both urban and rural, as having a high concentration of low-income families are:

(1) The annual family income is less than three thousand dollars ($3,000).

(2) Twent per cent (20%) of the families in the designated areas report annual income less than three thousand dollars ($3,000) according to the most recent federal census for which statistics are available.

(3) An urban economically disadvantaged area shall have a population of not less than 25,000.

a. The State Library Agency has determined that the following urban areas of the state shall be designated as urban economically disadvantaged areas:

Alameda County
Bakersfield in Kern County
Fresno in Fresno County
Long Beach in Los Angeles County
Los Angeles in Los Angeles County
Pasadena in Los Angeles County
Richmond in Contra Costa County
Sacramento in Sacramento County
San Bernardino in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties
San Diego in San Diego County
San Francisco in San Francisco County
San Jose in Santa Clara County
Santa Ana in Orange County
Stockton in San Joaquin County
Vallejo in Solano County
Venice-LaPlaya in Los Angeles County

b. The State Library Agency defines, as rural areas, those areas of the State lying outside the urban area defined in criterion A (3) above and meeting the following:

1. Criteria A (1) and (2) above.

2. A rural area shall be that area or areas composed of incorporated and unincorporated places lying within county lines and outside an urban area.

B. The sources of information on which the above criteria are based are:

Human Resources Development Act of 1968; State of California Statutes, Chapter 1460 (Chapter 1. General Provisions and Definitions. Article 2. Definitions, Section 9111).

State of California, Department of Human Resources Development, Human Relations Agency Report: Characteristics of the Population of the Economically Disadvantaged Areas in California.

The frequency with which the information is updated:

Section 9111 of the Human Resources Development Act of 1968, State of California, states: "...shall be reviewed periodically, and the director shall recommend necessary changes to the Legislature and the Governor."

4. The criteria used in designating those inmates, patients, or residents of penal institutions, reformatories, residential training schools, orphanages, residential schools for handicapped persons, and other general or special institutions or hospitals operated or substantially supported by the state are:

   (a) All requests for grants for projects or programs will include a description of the present services of the library; a description of the enriched services which would result from the project or program (not only to the individual library but to other institutional libraries;) and such statistics as are necessary to show that services at present are non-existent or inadequate and that the proposed service will contribute to meeting standards established by the American Library Association or other similar professional organization.

   (b) American Library Association Standards as adopted by the various types of libraries and divisions shall be used as criteria for all institutional libraries. This includes present standards and any which might be established and adopted in the future. Some of these are: American Library Association's Standards for Library Functions at the State Level; Standards for School Library Programs; and Hospital Libraries; American Correctional Association's Manual of Correctional Standards; United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's Institutions Serving Delinquent Children; Guides and Goals.

   (c) Value of the project or program within this Plan to establish a statewide network of libraries.

5. The criteria used in designating those physically handicapped persons including the blind or other visually handicapped shall include, but not be limited to:

   (a) Standards shall be those developed and adopted by the American Library Association and its affiliates and shall include standards developed by other agencies and groups working with the physically and visually handicapped. Some of the sources for these are as follows: American Library Association's Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966; American Association of State Libraries' Standards for Library Functions at the State Level; American Library Association's Round Table on Library Service, in cooperation with the Division of the Blind of the Library of Congress' Standards for Regional Libraries for the Blind; American Standards Association's American Standard Specifications for Making Buildings and Facilities Accessible to and Usable by the Physically Handicapped; Commission on Standards and Accreditation of Services for the Blind's Comstac Report: Standards for Strengthened Services.

(b) A project or program should include all kinds of library services to the physically and visually handicapped and not be restricted to one type of handicapped.

(c) A project or program should include all applicable existing service programs for providing materials for those eligible. The work being done by non-profit organizations, institutions, schools, hospitals, foundations, service organizations and others should be coordinated so that cooperation can make possible good library service.

(d) A project or program will be flexible to insure maximum advantage to the physically and visually handicapped, including the work with the blind. The project or program shall be designed to strengthen, enrich, and extend any existing programs, and not to replace such programs.

Regional Resource Centers

The Statement of Criteria for the establishment of regional resource centers follows:

1. Two largest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas for population count and density per square mile. San Francisco for Northern California and Los Angeles for Southern California, geographically situated.

Northern California

2. San Francisco-Oakland Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area:

		Sq. m:	Pop. Density:
a. San Francisco Population	714,300	45.40	15,733
Oakland	361,561	63.00	5,739
High density pop. area	1,075,861	108.40	9,924
b. San Francisco-Oakland SMSA	3,285,700	3303.80	994
High density pop. area	1,075,861	108.40	9,924
Fringe area	2,209,839	3195.40	691

(San Francisco-Oakland SMSA includes counties of: Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Solano)

Southern California

3. Los Angeles-Long Beach Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area:

		Sq. m:	Pop. Density:
a.	Los Angeles City Population	2,816,061	463.68	6,073
	Long Beach	358,633	48.74	7,358
	High density pop. area	3,174,694	512.42	6,195
b.	Los Angeles-Long Beach SMSA	7,034,300	4068.60	1,728
	High density pop. area	3,174,694	512.42	6,195
	Fringe area	3,859,606	4581.02	842

In the above tables, the population count for the high density population areas in each of the two largest SMSAreas was subtracted from that for the whole area, in this way giving the fringe area population, square miles, and population density. The fringe area population density of each is larger than the whole area density for any of the other Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in California.[10]

Proposals for Projects

To submit a proposal for a project for funding under the Library Services and Construction Act, a local library agency will consider the following in developing the proposal:

The California State Plan has as its general aims and purposes:

1. Contributing to the improvement of library services from the statewide point of view, by developing projects which will help to extend and upgrade California public libraries not only during the period of federal aid but for many years into the future. The Public Library Service Standards for California, the American Library Association standards published in Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966, and A Master Plan for the Development of Public Library Service in the State of California; Master Plan for Total Library Services and The California Library Network: A Master Plan, will be the guides in accomplishing these aims.

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10. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census-United States Census of Population, 1970, California: Number of Inhabitants. April 1970.

2. Serving as a testing ground through demonstrations and studies, and exploring new patterns of service which may be profitably followed by other libraries.

3. Developing further the long-range objective of State Library policy, which encourages the establishment and maintenance of library units which grow toward maturity; which fosters reasonable self-sufficiency within a library system, balanced by wise cooperation with other libraries and the use of regional and statewide resources; and which stimulates intellectual and financial support by the communities the public libraries exist to serve.

4. Awakening in the people the realization of the value of public libraries in their daily lives and work.

The proposed projects must further these aims and purposes.

Criteria and Priorities for Local Projects

The following criteria and priorities will be followed by the State Library Agency in awarding grants under the Library Services and Construction Act:

TITLE I:

Grants are made in accordance with the purpose of the Act, which is intended to promote the further extension of public library services to areas which are without such services or with inadequate services; to make library services more accessible to persons who, by reason of distance, residence or physical handicap, or other disadvantage, are unable to receive the benefits of public library services regularly made available to the public; or to strengthen metropolitan public libraries which serve as national or regional resource centers; and to improve and strengthen State Library administrative agencies.

TITLE II:

A. The general objectives under Title II will be to construct public library facilities to serve areas which are without library facilities necessary to develop library services.

B. Specific objectives will be to determine those public library construction projects which will result in usable public library buildings pursuant to California's Basic State Plan.

(1) Criteria, priorities and terms and conditions:

(a) Criteria used in determining which areas have inadequate facilities are:

(1) Does the building or buildings housing the library services for the area provide easy access and use by physically handicapped persons?

(2) Does the building or buildings housing the library services for the area provide adequate physical facilities as described in the California Library Association's Public Library Service Standards for California, "Standards of Buildings and Equipment",[11] The American Library Association's Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966, "Physical Facilities."[12] Service is considered inadequate if it fails to meet any one set of standards. Appendix IV.

(b) Criteria to be applied by the California State Library Agency in evaluating applications for construction grants are as follows:

(1) The building must provide facilities for the enrichment of service in an area through coordination of the resources and/or services of (a) two or more libraries, or (b) a library system as established under the Public Library Services Act.

(2) Each library in the system, in order to qualify for a construction grant, shall provide current local support for operating expenditures, excluding capital outlay, expenditures for library service equal to a tax rate of fifteen cents ($0.15) on each one hundred dollars ($100) of the assessed valuation of the area served, or two dollars and fifty cents ($2.50) annually per capita in the area served, whichever is less. LSCA funds will not replace local funds.

(3) The library must have a long-range program for development, including data on the present status of the library, population projections for twenty years ahead, and specific plans for the next ten years.

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[11] Public Library Service Standards for California, adopted by the membership of the California Library Association on November 14, 1953, amended by action of the Board of Directors at their meeting held on November 1, 1958, reprinted from News Notes of California Libraries, Spring, 1963, Vol. 58, No. 2. Sacramento: California State Library, p. 299.

[12] Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966. Chicago: American Library Association, 1967, pp. 56-64.

(4) A California-registered architect shall be employed for the project.

(5) A professional librarian shall function as consultant to the architect throughout the planning and construction of the building. This librarian may be a consultant from outside the library system or he may be the head of the library or one of the head librarians in the library system for which the building is being constructed.

(6) There must be a written program prepared by the librarian prior to the designing of the building by the architect.

(7) The building program must be in keeping with the library's service program: that is, the building must provide physical facilities for the services which the library will offer, but should not include extravagant facilities; on the other hand it must provide facilities adequate for the implementation of the library's service programs.

(8) The building must conform to ALA standards or California library standards for buildings, or to local library standards in cases where local standards are based on ALA or California Library Association standards but are more specific.

(9) The square footage cost must be in keeping with the standard cost in the area for similar buildings.

(10) There shall be competitive bidding for all prime contracts for construction and initial fixed equipment, and the contract shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder.

(11) The project must appear feasible in that local support will be sufficient to maintain the program for which the building is constructed.

(12) The project must fit into the total Master Plan for the Development of Public Library Service in the State of California, as contributing to a local or regional system.

(13) The building must be accessible to and usable by physically handicapped persons.

(c) Priorities recognized in determining projects selected will be as follows:

(1) Priority will be given to buildings devoted exclusively to library services.

(2) Priority will be given to types of libraries in the following order:

First priority:

Two or more formerly independent libraries which consolidate under a single administration subsequent to the approval of the Plan by the Commissioner of Education.

Second priority:

A headquarters building for an existing system, or a headquarters building for a community library which is part of a system established under the Public Library Services Act.

Third priority:

Branch buildings for existing systems established under the Public Library Services Act. A public agency applying for a grant for branch buildings must have adopted a program of library service with standards for branch buildings stating the geographical area served by a branch, the population served, and the relationship of the branches to central library services.

Priority will be given to a new construction over purchasing and/or remodeling of an existing building.

(d) Terms and conditions with respect to construction. The California State Library agency shall assure that the following terms and conditions will be complied with on all construction projects assisted under Title II of the Act:

(1) Labor standards. All laborers and mechanics employed by contractors and subcontractors on all construction projects assisted under the Act will be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act, as amended (40 U.S.C. 276a-276a-5) and 29 CFR Part 1 (29 F.R. 95), and shall receive overtime

compensation in accordance with, and otherwise comply with the provisions of the Contract Work Hours Standards Act (40 U.S.C 327-332); that such contractors and subcontractors shall comply with the provisions of 29 CFF Part 3 (29 F.R. 97); and that all construction contracts and subcontracts shall incorporate the contract clauses required by 29 CFR 5.5 (a) and (c) (29 F.R. 100, 101, 13463).

(2) Equal employment opportunity. All construction contracts exceeding $10,000 shall include the employment nondiscrimination clause prescribed by section 203 of Executive Order No. 11246 of September 24, 1965 (30 F.R. 12319 as amended by Executive Order No. 11147.8), and the state or local agency shall otherwise comply with the requirements of section 301 of said Executive Order.

(3) Avoidance of flood hazards. In the planning of the construction of library facilities under the Act, the state or local agency shall, in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order No. 11296 of August 10, 1966 (31 F.R. 10663), and such rules and regulations as may be issued by the Department to carry out those provisions, evaluate flood hazards in connection with such library facilities, and, as far as practicable, avoid the uneconomic, hazardous, or unnecessary use of flood plains in connection with such construction.

(4) Accessibility to handicapped persons. Except as otherwise provided for in the regulations issued by the Administrator of General Services (41 CFR Part 101-17) to implement Public Law 90-480 (42 U.S.C. ch. 51), all library facilities shall be designed, constructed, or altered with funds under the Act in accordance with the minimum standards contained in the "American Standards Specifications for Making Buildings and Facilities Accessible to, and Usable by, the Physically Handicapped, number A117.1-1961," approved by the American Standards Association, Inc. (subsequently changed to United States of America Standards Institute). All library facilities using federal funds shall display in a prominent place the international symbol of access to the handicapped.

(5) Competitive bidding. All construction contracts shall be awarded to the lowest qualified bidder on the basis of open competitive bidding except that, if one or more items of construction, specified in 130.43(b) are covered by an established

alternative procedure, consistent with state and local laws and regulations, which is approved by the state agency as is designed to assure construction in an economical manner consistent with sound business practice, such alternative procedure may be followed.

(6) Display of signs. The sites of all construction projects shall display a sign stating that federal funds under the Library Services and Construction Act are being used for such construction. When specifications call for a plaque in the completed building indicating the date of completion and source of funds, funds under the Act shall be noted.

(7) Compliance with National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. The state or local agency shall comply with whatever procedures may be established by the Department to implement section 102 C of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and Executive Order No. 11415. The state or local agency shall also comply with whatever policies and procedures are established by the Department to implement Executive Order No. 11288 with regard to the prevention of water pollution.

(8) Interest in site. The state or local agency has or will have a fee simple title or such other estate or interest in the site, including access thereto, as is sufficient to assure undisturbed use and possession of the facilities for not less than the expected useful life of the facility.

(9) Final drawings and specifications. The final working drawings and specifications will be submitted to the state agency before final approval and the project is placed on the market for bidding.

(10) Prompt construction. The construction approved pursuant to the project proposal will be undertaken promptly.

(11) Fire and safety codes. In developing plans for public library facilities, the local and state codes with regard to fire and safety will be observed; and in situations where local and state codes do not apply, recognized codes shall be observed.

(12) On-site supervision and inspection. Architectural or engineering supervision and inspection will be provided at the construction site to insure that the completed work conforms to the approved plans and specifications; and representatives of the state agency will have access at all reasonable times, for the purpose of inspection, to all construction work being done under the Act, and the contractor will be required to facilitate such access and inspection.

(13) Progress reports. The local agency undertaking the construction will furnish progress reports and such other information relating to the proposed construction as the state agency may require.

(14) Interest in completed facilities. Upon completion of the construction, title to the facilities will be in and retained by a public state or local agency (20 U.S.C.).

(15) National Historic Preservation Act Public Law 89-665. Compliance with the Protection of Properties Listed in the National Register of Historic Places as maintained by the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service. Coordination between the state agency and the State of California Department of Parks and Recreation will be obtained to provide compliance.

(16) The Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 Public Law 91-646. The state or local agency shall comply with the Relocation Act and the state library agency will not approve any public library construction project which displaces persons or businesses until satisfactory assurances have been made to the proper authorities that relocation requirements are being met. A statement by the state agency will be provided to substantiate compliance.

Opportunity for State Hearing

In the event the application is denied, a written notice shall be served upon the applicant personally or by mail stating the reasons or causes therefor and advising the applicant of his right to appeal including the time within which he may appeal.

Within 15 days after service of the notice of denial of application the applicant may file with the State Librarian a written answer to the notice stating that the applicant appeals from the decision of the State Librarian and requests a hearing. If the applicant fails to answer within the time specified the decision of the State Librarian shall be final.

Whenever an answer is filed to a denial of application, the State Librarian shall hold a hearing within a reasonable time. Failure of the applicant to appear at the hearing shall be deemed a withdrawal of the applicant's answer and the decision of the State Librarian shall be final.

Notice of time and place of the hearing shall be given the applicant at least 15 days before the hearing.

The applicant shall be given a fair and impartial hearing.

At the hearing, criteria and priorities for the selection of applicants which are listed in the State Long Range Program will be used in making a final decision.

The State Librarian shall render a decision within a reasonable time after the hearing. The decision shall be in writing and shall contain the reasons or causes therefor and shall be final and binding upon the applicant. Copies of the decision shall be delivered to the applicant personally or by mail.

TITLE III

Grants are made in accordance with the purpose of this Act which is intended to establish and maintain local, regional, state, or inter-state cooperative networks of libraries for the systematic and effective coordination of the resources of school, public, academic, and special libraries and special information centers.

EVALUATION OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAM

The programs and projects developed under the Long Range Program will be evaluated during implementation under the following plan:

I. Monitoring the Progress of the Programs and the Projects.

a. The California State Library will monitor the programs and the projects through

1. Visits to the projects on a scheduled basis by the Library Consultants.

2. Review of progress reports from the projects by the Library Consultants as provided for by contracts.

3. Review of the financial reports of projects by the fiscal office as provided for by the contract.

4. Review of specific projects by the Library Consultant responsible for the coordination of the Public Library Services Act and by the Library Consultant coordinating the Library Services and Construction Act.

5. Review of programs by the Principal Librarians.

6. Special studies of specific programs and projects by outside consultants.

II. Modification of Programs and Projects

a. The programs and the projects will proceed according to the approved proposals and programs but can be modified as needed during the life of the project or program.

b. The Agency will secure feedback on the projects and the programs through regular and specified written reports and through regular meetings with the Assistant State Librarian.

c. The projects and the programs will receive feedback through Consultant visits and through contract review; the programs will receive feedback through the Principal Librarians.

d. Special Consultant feedback will be provided to the Agency, to the project and to groups outside the project or agency such as the California Library Association and the California Association of School Librarians.

III. Final Implementation Evaluation

a. The Library Consultants and Principal Librarians will identify the need for the evaluations of the progress of the programs by the Library Consultants serving as coordinators of PLSA and LSCA. The need will be confirmed by the Assistant State Librarian with approval given by the State Librarian.

b. The same procedure will be followed in relation to Special Consultant evaluation.

EVALUATION OF THE RESULTS OF THE PROGRAM

The results of the programs and projects developed under the Long Range Program will be evaluated under the following plan:

I. Measuring Performance

1. Each objective will be measured as to effect at the end of each time period provided in the objective in relation to quantitative measure provided in that objective.

2. Each objective will be measured at the end of each time period in relation to the cost of achieving that objective.

3. Each objective will be reviewed at the end of each time period provided in the objective for results which may have been produced by the program but which were not anticipated when the objective was formulated.

II. Relationship with Goals

1. The total evaluation of results will be reviewed in relation to the established goals at the end of each time period provided for in the objectives or at any time that evaluation of results takes place.

III. Evaluation of Results

1. The evaluation of results will be documented to indicate the achievement of goals and objectives, and to indicate any discrepancy between goals and objective attainment and goal and objective expectation as well as any unexpected consequences resulting from the program.

2. The evaluation of results will be made by the assigned staff evaluators, and outside evaluators as needed.

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

Information covering program evaluations and other information pertaining to programs and projects will be disseminated in the following manner:

1. Special oral and written reports by Library Consultants to the Project.

2. Annual evaluation reports made available to all Systems.

3. Publication in the quarterly publication News Notes of California Libraries and in From the California State Librarian.

COORDINATION

The Library Services and Construction Act will be coordinated with other library programs involved through the Library Consultant Services, Assistant State Librarian, and State Librarian, and through representation on the Advisory Council of the agencies administering such programs.

ANNUAL PROGRAMS

The annual program under Library Services and Construction Act developed for the fiscal year 1972/73 carries out a part of the objectives and relate to the statewide goals. The 1972/73 annual program follows in Appendix V.

PD:gv
5/12/72

APPENDIX I

LONG RANGE PROGRAM

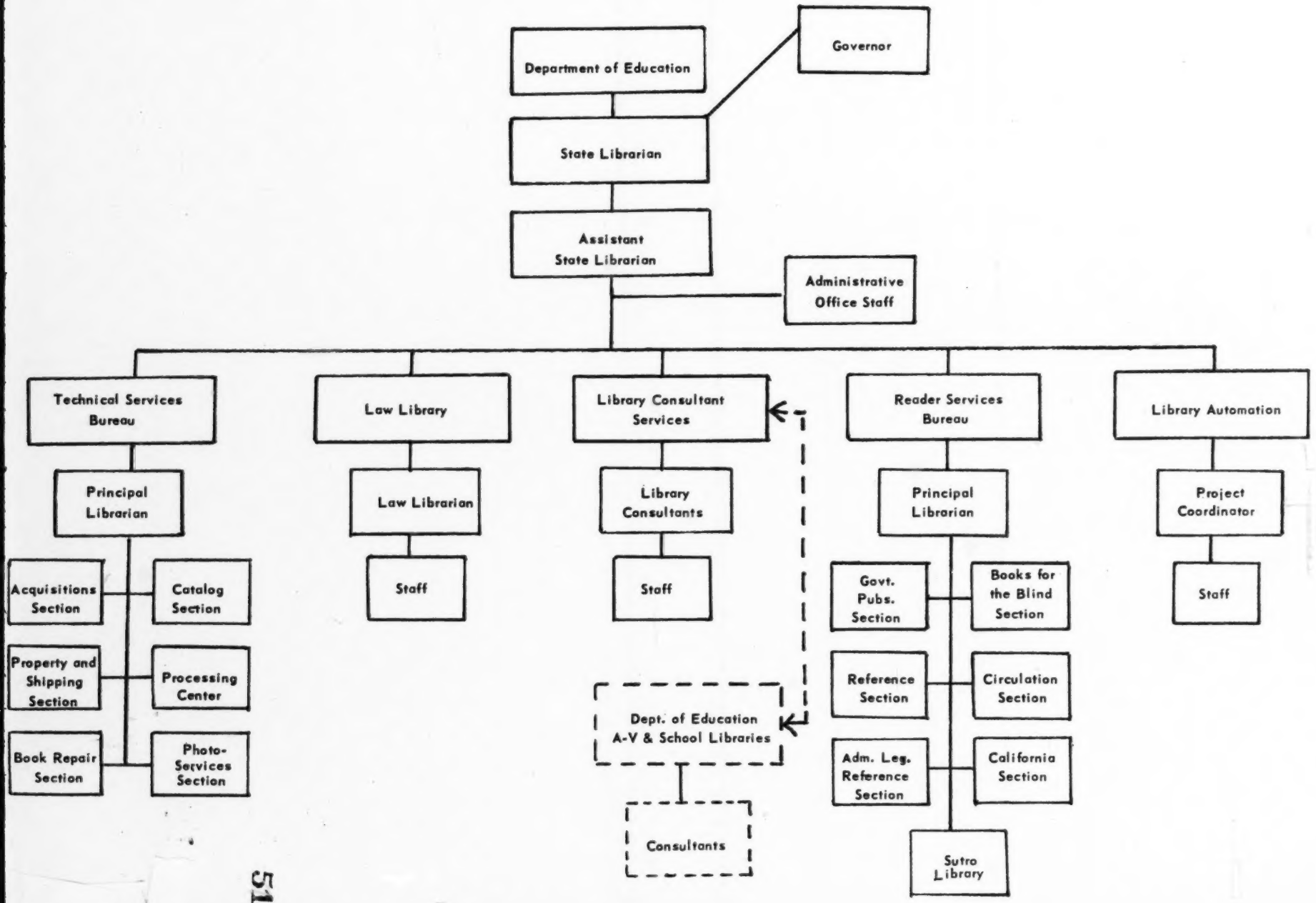
LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT

Work Plan and Schedule

Planning Task	Responsibility	Target Completion Date
1. Review, assess and analyze present needs for library service in California	Consultants, Principal Librarians, Assistant State Librarian, resource staff members - to recommend to State Librarian.	12/15/71
2. Identify current library resources in California - people, materials and other resources	Consultants, Principal Librarians, Assistant State Librarian, resource staff members to recommend to State Librarian and submit to Advisory Council for comment.	12/15/71
3. Forecast requirements to 1977 and identify implications for California libraries.	Consultants, Principal Librarians, Assistant State Librarian, resource staff members - to recommend to State Librarian	1/3/72
4. Identify opportunities for development of library programs and services and develop objectives.	Consultants, Principal Librarians, Assistant State Librarian, resource staff members to recommend to State Librarian	1/15/72
5. Review of objectives in relation to needs resources and forecast requirements.	State Librarian and to submit to Advisory Council	1/21/72
6. Develop alternate methods to reach objectives.	Consultants, Principal Librarians, Assistant State Librarian, resource staff members to recommend to State Librarian	2/15/72
7. Development of method for process evaluation.	Consultants, Principal Librarians, Assistant State Librarian, resource staff members to recommend to State Librarian and submit to Advisory Council for comment	3/1/72

	Planning Task	Responsibility	Target Completion Date
8.	Development of method for product evaluation	Consultants, Principal Librarians, Assistant State Librarian, resource staff members to recommend to State Librarian and submit to Advisory Council for comment	3/1/72
9.	Draft of Long Range Program	Consultants, Principal Librarians, Assistant State Librarian, resource staff members to recommend to State Librarian	3/3/72
10.	Evaluate objectives in relation to needs, resources and forecast requirements; evaluate alternative methods; review method for process evaluation and product evaluation. Evaluation of Long Range Program (draft form)	Advisory Council and other groups and selected people (Advisory Council meeting)	3/6/72
11.	Critique of Long Range Program (draft form)	Regional Statewide Planning Meeting	3/15/72
12.	Redraft of Long Range Program	Consultants, Principal Librarians, Assistant State Librarian, resource staff members to recommend to State Librarian	4/10/72
13.	Review of Long Range Program	Advisory Council	4/15/72
14.	Approval of Long Range Program	Governor	5/15/72
15.	Receipt of Long Range Program	U. S. Office of Education	6/15/72

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY
Organization chart



APPENDIX III

LONG RANGE PROGRAM

LIBRARY SERVICES & CONSTRUCTION ACT

FORECAST REQUIREMENTS TO 1977

A. Population

1. California's Total Population:[1]

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
20,472,000	20,744,000	20,788,000	20,841,000	20,908,000

2. Characteristics of the population

Age group[1]

	Under 20	20-39	40-59	60 and over
1972	7,297,300	5,728,200	4,482,300	2,664,500
1973	7,312,800	5,942,700	4,477,400	2,711,400
1974	7,323,800	5,953,400	4,488,400	3,022,400
1975	7,336,300	5,965,900	4,500,900	3,037,900
1976	7,353,500	5,983,100	4,518,100	3,053,300

School enrollment[2]

	K thru 8	9 thru 12	Community Colleges	Colleges & Universities
1972	3,105,200	1,346,400	735,900	443,600
1973	3,071,700	1,369,400	748,900	454,100
1974	3,043,000	1,391,900	755,500	457,400
1975	3,018,000	1,411,800	762,900	459,700
1976	3,002,000	1,427,800	763,500	460,100

Estimate of military population[3]

300,000 per year

In-migration level[3]

150,000 annually

California State

1. Department of Finance's instruction letter for preparing the 1972-73 budget
2. Department of Finance, Budget Division. Graded School Enrollment, 1950-1980.
3. Department of Finance's Provisional Projections of California Counties to 2000. Sept. 15, 1971.

A. Population - (Continued from page 1)

3. Distribution of population

listed in population order (largest first)

Largest counties 1,000,000 or over

1. Los Angeles
2. Orange
3. San Diego
4. Santa Clara
5. Alameda

listed in population order (smallest first)

Smallest counties 25,000 or under

1. Alpine
2. Sierra
3. Mono
4. Mariposa
5. Modoc
6. Trinity
7. Colusa
8. Plumas
9. Amador
10. Del Norte
11. Calaveras
12. Glenn and Inyo
13. Lassen

B. California Economy

1. Personal Income in California[4]

1970 - $56,183,000,000

1975 - 78,000,000,000

1980 - 85,462,000,000

4. California Economy - 1947-1980. Stanford Research Institute. California's Future Economic Growth. Edited by W. Z. Hirsch.

B. California Economy - (Continued from page 2)

2. Per Capita Income[4]

1970 - $2,957

1975 - 3,305

1980 - 3,460

C. Electric Utilities Projection[5]

1. The peak firm demand for California is projected to almost double over the next ten years.

2. The projected electric energy requirements for California are expected to double during the next ten years.

3. California electric energy requirements have increased at an average annual compounding growth rate of 8.5 since 1946. It is projected that the growth rate will be slightly less in the next decade or a compound rate of growth of about 7½ per cent.

4. Since 1970 factors leading to some reduction to the above are a downturn in economic progress and a decrease in net population in-migration, particularly in southern California.

D. Resources - Geothermal energy and water[6]

1. Comparatively pollution free method for producing a large and virtually inexhaustible supply of distilled water, plus several mineral products.

2. Potential of the Imperial Valley fields will require a radical rethinking of approach to energy generation and water supply for southern California.

E. Resources - Nuclear energy[7]

1. Holds a crucial key to the future.

2. Nuclear power will soon be cheap and abundant. If energy is cheap and abundant so will be food, water, clean air and the amenities of civilization.

F. Manpower

1. Governmental administrative, professional and technical manpower shortage.[8] Generally this shortage will get worse over the next five years.

5. State of California. Public Utilities Commission. Utilities Division. Electric Branch. General Order no. 131, Sec.2. San Francisco, June 2, 1971.
6. Cry California. Winter 1971/72
7. Seaborg, Glenn T. Man and Atom.
8. State of California. Council on Intergovernmental Relations. California Governmental Administrative, Professional and Technical Manpower. v.1, Sept. 1971.

F. Manpower - (Continued from page 3)

2. Statewide, the greatest numerical growth projected for APT personnel in local government is in the health services, criminal justice activities, and social welfare.

3. A net increase of 1,940 APT personnel are projected in state service by 1972 while 3,151 are projected for 1975. Given the average annual separation rate of 12 per cent, a total of over 13,000 APT personnel will be needed for replacement and new positions in state government in 1972 and over 30,000 by 1975.

4. Local government salaries are not high enough to attract APT people in medicine, the health sciences, law, data processing and fiscal administration.

5. State and local government services will increase in pollution control, community development, urban planning and housing, communications techniques, health services, race and minority relations, human resources development and public safety, all directly affecting the type and intensity of APT manpower needs.

6. APT positions which are "people oriented" will increase by 26 per cent, whereas APT positions which are "function oriented" will increase by 18 per cent.

G. Technological trends

1. Community Antenna Television has mushroomed into a major industry[9]

   a. In 1965 cable television was considered an insignificant industry serving less than a million subscribers, mostly in rural communities. Now it has mushroomed into a major industry serving 4.5 million subscribers in not only rural areas but in nearly every major metropolitan area also.

2. Facsimile Transmission is undergoing changes constantly[10]

   a. There have been several changes since 1966. Equipment is constantly being changed in a volatile market and no fax model currently available can be considered to be the answer.

H. Media trends[11]

1. The television cassettes which can be viewed through a television set. Standardization of both hardware and software will be necessary before this can take place on a large scale.

2. 8mm sound film - Standardization is necessary.

3. A minimum of 20 per cent of non-print materials of every public library budget. Must select those non-print materials and equipment that are most economical, of the finest quality and which meet the needs of the community.

9. The Daily Recorder. Sacramento. August 24, 1971.
10. Advanced Technology in Libraries. v.1, no.3, October, 1971.

I. Social trends

1. Halfway houses for people released from correctional and other institutions.[12]

   a. Has experienced a considerable rate of growth in the last decade.

   b. Now perceived by correctional planners and administrators as a basic correctional modality.

2. Day care centers for children whose parents must be outside their home for a major portion of the normal working day.[13]

   a. The California State Advisory Commission on the Status of Women indicates that on the basis of national pattern projections, there were 1,069,438 working mothers in California in 1969 who had one or more children under the age of 18 years. This is an increase of almost 35,000 over a similar projection for the year 1968. It is estimated that approximately 400,000 of these working mothers have one or more children under six years of age.

   b. The increasing challenges available to women in employment will contribute to a growing number of working mothers in the labor force. It underscores the need for careful planning to insure quality child care and child development programs.

3. Correctional System improvement .

   a. American Bar Association Commission on Correctional Facilities has drawn plans for a comprehensive program.[14]

   b. Program ranges from encouragement of grievance mechanism to training and employment programs.[14]

   c. Statewide jail inspection and standards and adoption of a model plan.[14]

   d. Phasing out of San Quentin prison; presently houses 20,080 inmates, to be reduced to 1,500 by July 1, 1972; to be closed by 1974. To be replaced by two relatively small 400 inmate maximum security facilities for the hard-core criminal.[15]

   e. Increased number of prisoners on parole by July 1, 1972. In future years, more will be on parole if only 800 prisoners are to be housed in the two maximum security facilities.[15]

12. State of California. Department of Corrections. Research Division. The effectiveness of a Halfway House for civilly committed narcotics addicts. Research report no. 42. August 1971.
13. State of California. Human Relations Agency. Department of Social Welfare. Child Care. August 1971.
14. American Journal of Corrections. November-December 1971.
15. Governor's Message. Sacramento, California. January, 1972.

I. Social trends - (Continued from page 5)

4. Community mental health programs.

a. Phasing out of large central state hospitals continuing.

J. Library resources forecast

1. Total Income for California Public Libraries (includes State Library).[16]

1972	$100,812,810
1973	110,894,091
1974	123,092,441
1975	137,863,534
1976	154,407,158

2. Total volumes in California Public Libraries (includes State Library).[16]

1972	37,345,874 volumes
1973	39,229,125 "
1974	41,392,329 "
1975	43,386,032 "
1976	45,839,735 "

K. Patterns of library service

1. Reduction of library systems in California.

a. A consolidation of two library systems took place in 1970-71 in accordance with the Geographic Plan and at least one appears to be possible in 1972-73.

2. Increase in number of public libraries in Systems and in population served:

a. Population served

1970-71	18,547,668
1971-72	18,880,574
1972-73	19,230,734

16. Projected data from (or based on) News Notes of California Libraries, Winter Statistical issues.

K. Patterns of library service - (Continued from page 6)

3. Network development will move forward.

   a. California Library Network was adopted as a Master Plan by the California Library Association in 1971. Additional network systems are being funded each year under the Library Services and Construction Act, Title III.

4. Patient education.[17]

   a. Health care libraries and public libraries can assume a more active role in indirect patient education.

   b. Involve patient in own care to shorten hospital stay.

17. AHIL Quarterly. Winter 1971.

MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEMS, 1966

PHYSICAL FACILITIES

A public library building should exemplify the spirit of service -- library service. It should offer to the community a compelling invitation to enter, read, look, listen, and learn. The interior and exterior features should attain the functional efficiency and beauty found in the best architectural achievements. The principles and standards in this chapter apply to physical facilities at the various levels of library service: bookmobiles and libraries in local communities, and headquarters units of library systems.

60. The physical facilities of a public library should express the program of library service.

Fundamentally, a library is not a building but a service organization. The pattern of service to be rendered in a specific community will determine the nature of its physical facilities; there is no standard building plan for public library operation.

i. A library building should be the outgrowth of the cooperative efforts of a planning team from the beginning to the end of the project. This team should include:

The governmental authority, usually a library board
The librarian
The architect, with supporting personnel
A library building consultant unless the librarian has demonstrated skill in library building planning
A library interiors planning consultant who might be a professional interior planner, or the librarian, architect, or library building consultant, if experienced in layout, and in selecting and writing specifications for library furnishings and equipment.

ii. Planning a new building, renovation of and/or addition to an old structure, or determination of needed rental space should start with a careful study of library needs and objectives, printed materials about library buildings, and visits to existing buildings which resemble the needed facilities. This study should be followed by the preparation of a written building program which will:

Describe the purpose, scope, and function of the library building to meet the needs of the specific community in relation to other libraries in the system and geographic area

Outline in detail the areas needed within the building, their functions, size requirements, and relationships to one another

Specify the capacity of each area for books, related materials, and seating

Define generally the aesthetic character of the building and of each area within the building

Chart generally the type and nature of furnishings and equipment for each area.

Although formulas for estimating the desirable size of a library building have been developed, these should not be accepted as absolute, but they may be used as a comparative check against the realistic data outlined in the program. In addition, administrative and governmental authorities should review the adequacy of the library facilities at least every decade.

61. The library building must be inviting and easy to use.

Public libraries are places for all people to use books and nonbook materials.

The convenience and comfort of the public should be given primary consideration, starting with a conspicuous entrance at street level and carrying through to seating arrangements which suit a variety of reading needs and habits. The inviting beauty of the library structure, inside and out, depends upon skillful handling of proportion, line, light, and color.

i. The library building and its services should have:

Readily apparent exterior identification and illumination

Exhibit space visible from the exterior and interior

Book and comfortable reading areas visable from the exterior

Entry access and interior features to facilitate use by the infirm and handicapped

A directory near the entrance to provide information about services, activities, offices, and their locations

Easily located and identified service points, areas, and library materials.

62. The library building should be efficient, flexible, and expandable.

Library buildings should be planned to accomodate community population growth for some twenty years, plus the accelerated use of libraries growing out of the increased emphasis on formal and continuing education. Also, experience indicates that use of a library will increase substantially when an attractive, functional, new building has been opened. To achieve a high return on the community's investment, the building must be planned to encourage extensive and effective public use. Since staff costs are the major expense in library operation, the building must be planned to permit staff efficiency in all functions.

i. The building site and the orientation of the building on the site should permit future vertical and/or horizontal enlargement of the building.

ii. The several sections of the library which readers use most frequently (book areas, reading areas, catalogs, information resources, and service desks) should be located for public convenience and in functional relationship to permit economical operation and ease of supervision.

iii. Logical locations for freight delivery, shipping, materials storage, and cataloging and preparation of library materials should be planned in functional proximity to one another.

iv. Fixed, load-bearing walls should be kept to a minimum, and stairways, elevators, booklifts, plumbing, and heating and air-conditioning ducts which penetrate the floors should be located, insofar as possible, to provide flexibility in building utilization and to allow building enlargement without excessive cost.

v. Building plans must comply with state and local zoning, setback, and building regulations except for such reasonable variances as are legally approved.

63. Appropriate and adequate quality and quantity of lighting and other mechanical equipment should be provided in the building.

The standards for the mechanical equipment must meet the specific needs of the building for its readers and staff, and such standards should be comparable to those used in the best public, commercial, and retail establishments. The quality and quantity of lighting are of prime importance in a structure planned for reading. Carefully engineered control of both sound and temperature is particularly needed in a building designed for sustained periods of concentrated study. The control of temperature and humidity preserves library materials and contributes to reader comfort and staff efficiency.

i. The architect, with members of the planning team, should consult illuminating, heating and air-conditioning, and acoustical engineers for information and guidance on the most appropriate materials and mechanical equipment.

ii. The quality of lighting is more important than the intensity, but the intensity recommended in most circumstances would be about 50 footcandles of maintained intensity, defined as about two thirds of the new installation intensity, on the reading surfaces.

iii. Special attention should be given to control of exterior and interior sound by means of building insulation, acoustical ceilings, sound-absorbent wall coverings, carpet or resilient floor coverings, and sound-absorbent partitions.

iv. Air-conditioning and humidity control for materials preservation and human comfort must be used where climatic conditions have caused such equipment to be used in modern commercial buildings.

64. Furniture and equipment should harmonize with the architecture of the building, contribute to the efficiency of the library service program, and provide a comfortable, inviting environment.

Comfort and convenience for library users together with conditions for staff efficiency provide essentials for good library service and a high return to the community for its investment in library buildings and service. Properly selected equipment assists in the efficient operation of the library service program. An experienced library interiors planner as a member of the planning team can contribute substantially by developing furniture and equipment layouts and budgets, selecting each item of furniture and equipment, and writing specifications to assure acquisition of the desired items.

i. Furnishings and equipment for a public library should be selected or designed with appropriate beauty, durability, comfort, and ease of maintenance to provide a facility that is pleasant and efficient to serve the varied needs and activities of the library's clientele and staff.

65. The headquarters building of a library system should be located and designed to provide maximum accessibility and space for the full range of library service needed by the area served.

The headquarters unit of a library system is the focal point of service and administration both in its immediate locality and for the member or branch libraries affiliated with it. Here people find the level of library service that will help them meet their many interests, needs, and obligations. The headquarters building of a system, which constitutes the reading and resource center for many people as well as the administrative center of the system, should be adequate to fulfill the objectives of the program of service.

i. The site for a public library building should be where the largest percentage of all the people to be served will have access to the library frequently in the normal pursuit of their activities. The site should have heavy pedestrian traffic; be convenient to public transportation; and have conveniently available automobile parking in public, commercial, or library parking lots.

ii. Storage space and equipment for physical handling of audio-visual and other nonbook materials should preserve such materials from damage and deterioration yet make them readily available to users.

iii. Since the public library is the only library facility freely available to most adults, and since the majority of publications issued are directed to adults, the major space in a public library building should be allocated for materials, seating, and services to adults.

iv. Space should be allocated for books and services to children. Space and equipment for story hours may be separate, or may be merged with multipurpose meeting rooms.

Drive-up book return facilities

Public rest rooms located for visual control from staff service desks

Smoking conveniences, or lounge space for smoking and light refreshments

Study carrels for open or assigned use

Vertical transportation for public, staff, books, and equipment

Conference rooms for board, staff, and group study

Staff book examination space for book selection activities

Printing, duplicating, and photographic supplies and equipment

Exhibit-preparation supplies and equipment with drawing boards, paper cutters, sink, and work tables

Equipment storage, repair shop, and storage for maintenance supplies and equipment

Janitor's closets on each building level equipped with mop sink.

66. The community library should be located to stimulate extensive use, and should provide inviting, comfortable space and efficient facilities to serve as a library center for its area.

Separate town or small city libraries and branches of larger libraries should be housed in their own buildings or in rented quarters. As the first point of contact for many users of libraries, and as the only point of contact for some, the community or branch library should be attractive and well organized. These buildings or quarters should be located in places frequented by the people of the area served.

i. Library space in buildings used primarily for other purposes is a possible location provided all the following requirements are met:

Structural strength is sufficient to sustain the dead load of book shelving, and to comply with building codes for use as a public building

Other programs in the buildings do not create noise and/or safety problems

Enough space is available for books, readers, staff, and activities

Access during evening as well as daytime hours is convenient and safe

The building and space can be identified as a library with exterior and interior signs, exhibits, and posting of service hours

The need for spaces listed in Standard 65, xiii, is carefully evaluated.

v. Space should be considered for transitional services to meet the needs of young adults even though reading interests and educational requirements will cause them to use the adult areas.

vi. Physical provision should be made for staff desks to provide advisory service to users in person, information and reference services to users by telephone and in person, and guidance in the use of the library's resources.

vii. Book and material lending facilities should ensure rapid, accurate handling of transactions. The facilities should include such machines and automated devices as will assure efficient and economical procedures.

viii. Multipurpose rooms should be provided for meeting, viewing, and listening by groups and individuals, with auxiliary space for chairs, folding-table storage, cloaks, audio-visual and exhibit equipment, and a kitchenette.

ix. Although adequate space and facilities for the acquisition and processing of library materials must be provided, the potential for centralization of acquisition and processing at system, regional, or state levels, or through commercial agencies, should be fully explored before the space is allocated.

x. Space must be provided in the library system for the activities of the library extension service program and may include the following:

Offices, work space, and storage

Receiving and shipping facilities

Storage and loading of bookmobiles.

xi. The administrative area must be planned to allow for sufficient areas or offices to accommodate administrative and personnel directors, service coordinators, business and clerical personnel, and a supply depot.

xii. Quarters must be provided for the personal needs of the library staff, and should include a lounge and lunchroom, kitchen, cloak lockers, sick bay, and rest rooms.

xiii. Space as needed should be considered for the following services and functions:

Public cloakroom, or costumers dispersed in reading areas

Public pay telephones, and facilities for out-of-town telephone directories

Photocopy equipment for use by staff and public

Package lockers for public use, with coin or token controls

Typewriters for public use

Physical Facilities - Continued

ii. The community library should be located in a place to which residents come often, such as a shopping center or the community's business center.

Although the convenience for adults should be given priority, the building should be so located that the greatest possible number of all age groups can reach the library frequently, conveniently, and safely. The site should be located and the building designed to serve as an unceasing reminder and invitation to use the services of the library. The distances for spacing community libraries from one another will vary depending upon the density of population and on the habits and means of transportation of the people in the areas to be served.

iii. The community library quarters should have space adequate to provide the library services detailed in the written services and building programs:

Shelving, exhibit, and lending facilities

Space and furnishings for study and informal reading for all age groups

Consultation and guidance to clientele by library personrel

Meeting room and story hour space as needed

Ample staff work space and staff quarters

iv. Beyond the immediate environment of small cities and towns having community libraries, bookmobile stops should be provided at subcenters within reach of all age groups.

The structural design, equipment, operation, and service of bookmobiles should achieve the standards promulgated by the latest edition of such standards as published by the American Library Association.

APPENDIX V
LSCA ANNUAL PROGRAM
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FISCAL YEAR 1973

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY'S ANNUAL PROGRAM
LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT

California's Annual Program for fiscal year 1973 will consist of projects and project descriptions which will be "action steps" in the implementation of programs that will lead to fulfillment of (1) general objectives of total statewide library development in California; and (2) objectives specific to the use of funds from the Library Services and Construction Act.

Priorities to be emphasized will be: (1) those of extending public library services to geographical areas and groups of persons without such services; improving such services in such areas and for such groups as may have inadequate public library services; and establishing, expanding and operating programs and projects to provide State institutional library services, library services to the physically handicapped, library services for the economically disadvantaged in urban and rural areas, strengthening metropolitan public libraries which serve as national or regional resource centers, and strengthening the California State Library; (2) those of public library construction projects which will result in a usable public library building; and (3) those of interlibrary cooperation.

I. Title I.

Budgeted funds throughout <u>specific areas of projects</u> show Federal share only except where otherwise noted:

Federal Source:	$2,081,346
State Source:	$3,357,525
Local Source:	$92,058,193

A. The general objectives of total statewide library development in California relating to the extension of public library services will be to promote the further extension of public library services to areas which are without such services or with inadequate services; to make library services more accessible to persons who, by reason of distance, residence or physical handicap, or other disadvantage, are unable to receive the benefits of public library services regularly made available to the public; to strengthen metropolitan public libraries which serve as national or regional resource centers; and to improve and strengthen the California State Library.

B. Specific activities to be carried out by California in the fiscal year 1973 with its allotment of funds for library services under Title I will be the following activities:

(1) Projects to strengthen public library reference networks designed to serve the total population of California.

(a) Project to strengthen public library systems. Grants will be continued to library systems established under the Public Library Services Act so that area libraries, acting as resource centers, may provide the more extensive reference and bibliographic services demanded in such subjects as business, education, and technology. ($450,000)

(b) Project to strengthen two metropolitan libraries which serve as national resource centers, Los Angeles Public Library and San Francisco Public Library. (See attached Statement of Criteria) ($300,000)

(c) Project to strengthen the California State Library in its role as a research and resource library in the statewide reference network. (See I.B. (6))

(d) Projects to demonstrate countywide library service in Del Norte and Trinity Counties and improved countywide library service in Marysville City - Yuba County and Imperial County. ($133,969)

(2) Project Outreach: extending library services to those previously unserved or inadequately served and to the economically disadvantaged in urban and rural areas with high concentrations of low-income families. (Criteria used are those set forth in California's Basic State Plan)

(a) Projects to the economically disadvantaged urban areas will include, but not be limited to:

(1) Berkeley-Oakland's Library Service System's project Outreach, providing vans that are mobile information centers to people who ordinarily do not come to public libraries, ($20,000)

(2) Camino Real and Santa Clara Valley's joint Library System project providing special Outreach services to senior adults, shut-ins and the handicapped, ($35,000)

(3) East Bay Library System's Outreach project serving through the Union City Library minority groups, particularly the Spanish-speaking, in Alameda County through a bilingual librarian and Community Aides, ($25,000)

(4) 49-99 Library System's project Outreach to disadvantaged areas in two counties having a high incidence of economic, ethnic and educationally deprived populations, ($30,000)

(5) Los Angeles Public Library's service to the culturally disadvantaged through a Community Aides program, ($20,000)

(6) Los Angeles Public Library's service to the unserved and unreached areas of the city, ($30,000)

(7) Metropolitan Library System's service to the economically and culturally disadvantaged with recognition of individual ethnic community needs through an ombudsman and tutorial workshop project, ($40,000)

(8) Oakland's continuing service through their Latin-American Library, ($50,000)

(9) Peninsula Library System's service to the unserved and inadequately served Spanish-speaking peoples through Spanish materials and a bilingual staff, ($30,000)

(10) Richmond Public Library's mobile Outreach project demonstrating a model city library program in a 100% model city neighborhood, ($20,000)

(11) San Mateo County Library's East Palo Alto Library Services Demonstration bringing personalized service to socially disadvantaged and isolated individuals and to the county jail and probation facilities, ($20,000)

(12) Santiago Library System's Outreach project to the disadvantaged areas through mobile service directed into selected neighborhoods and supplementary library service to groups and organizations already working with the disadvantaged, ($25,000)

(13) Serra Library System's project "Que Sera?" to minority groups not using public libraries, emphasizing service to Indians and Mexican populations through the use of two multimedia vans. ($30,000)

(b) Projects to the economically disadvantaged rural areas will include, but not be limited to:

(1) Black Gold Library System's project Outreach to both people living in urban poverty areas, minority groups primarily Spanish-speaking and Blacks, and to rural people living in sparsely settled areas, ($20,000)

(2) North State Library System's Outreach Listen-In project to the sparsely populated and largely unserved regions through provision of cassette tapes, ($40,000)

(3) San Joaquin Valley Library System's Biblioteca Ambulante, a continuation of a bookmobile program reaching the farm laborers and migrant workers who are predominantly Mexican-Americans, ($15,000)

(4) Service to the rural economically disadvantaged Mexican-American in San Luis Obispo County. The Target Area will be "South County" in San Luis Obispo with service to other areas of the County and to North Santa Barbara County. The federal grant is for library materials and equipment for their use. The emphasis is on audio-visual material. The grant is made to the San Luis Obispo County Library. The Project will develop in conjunction with the Economic Opportunity Commission of San Luis Obispo County, Inc. It is complemented by and coordinated with the California State Polytechnic College's Ethnic Studies Department, San Luis Obispo County. ($8,000)

(c) Projects to those previously unserved and to the economically disadvantaged in urban and rural areas throughout the state not reached in (a) and (b).

(d) Project to strengthen the California State Library in its role as a research and resource library in the statewide network of library systems. (See I. B. (6))

(3) Project for national educational priorities:

(a) Projects for the "right to read" will include, but not be limited to:

(1) Camino Real and Santa Clara Valley Library Systems' joint library System Project providing reading for everyone by making library materials available through public outlets, a mobile unit and centers. ($35,000)

(4) Project of service to the Physically Handicapped: (Federal funds: $26,210; State: $110,559)

(a) Projects to the physically handicapped will include, but not be limited to:

(1) San Joaquin Valley Library System's program providing extension of the full range of services to the largely unserved handicapped, shut-ins, and aging, involving the institutions and agencies serving these groups and working with individuals and groups, ($30,000)

(2) Santa Barbara Public Library's project that is bringing public library service to all the handicapped children of two schools for the first time, ($2,000)

(b) Projects to the visually handicapped will include, but not be limited to:

(1) Long Beach Public Library's project furnishing special equipment and materials to the visually handicapped. ($2,000)

(c) Project to strengthen the California State Library in its role as a research and resource library in the statewide network of library systems. ($22,210)

(5) Project for state institutional library services: (Federal funds: $55,777; State $510,635)

(a) Projects to correctional instituteions will include, but not be limited to:

(1) California Men's Colony, East and West Facilities' program for cultural enrichment to the Inmate Libraries, ($2,000)

(2) Deuel Vocational Institution's Central Library's Sub-Library educational service to the economically and educationally disadvantaged and the emotionally handicapped, ($5,000)

(3) Fred C. Nelles School for Boys', California Youth Authority, program developing an independent study center, ($4,000)

(4) Santa Rosa-Sonoma County Library's program to further the development of library service to, and in, the Los Guilucos School for Boys and Girls. ($8,000)

(b) Projects to mental health institutions will include, but not be limited to:

(1) Mendocino State Hospital's Medical Library's program broadening its application as an American Indian alchoholism and drug addtion information center for northwestern California, ($5,000)

(2) Metropolitan State Hospital Patients' Library program enriching library materials for the special interests of the mentally ill, ($2,500)

(3) Pacific State Hospital Library's listening center for the mentally retarded, ($10,000)

(4) Santa Clara County Library is assuming the Bibliotherapy Demonstration Project, previously instituted and conducted by the Agnews State Hospital, because of the imminent closing of the facility for the mentally ill at Agnews. The County is aware of the benefit provided for the mentally ill and in turn to the community by this already successful program. ($21,277)

(c) Project to strengthen the California State Library in its role as a research and resource library to all the libraries in the state. (See I. B. (6))

(6) Project for strengthening the capacity of the California State Library: ($300,000)

(a) Projects of administration will include, but not be limited to:

(1) Administration of the State Plan including obtaining the services of library consultants,

(2) Statewide planning for and the evaluation of library services,

(3) Dissemination of information concerning library services,

(4) Activities of the California State Library Advisory Council on Libraries,

(5) Activities of such other advisory groups and panels as may be necessary to assist the California State Library in carrying out its functions,

(6) Training of librarians and library personnel engaged in activities under the Library Services and Construction Act.

(b) A project that otherwise will strengthen the California State Library for meeting the needs of the people of California in carrying out the purposes of the Library Services and Construction Act, and the demonstration and exploration of new patterns of service through enrichment of its programs including data processing studies and implementation. ($200,000)

(1) Further provision made to fill the State Library's function of a research center to the California network of libraries, ($50,000)

(2) To furnish supplementary resources to all libraries and library systems. (Including Graduate Study and Internship Programs) ($40,390)

II. Title II. (Federal funds: -0- ; Local funds: $8,157,256)

A. The general objectives under Title II will be to construct public library facilities to serve areas which are without library facilities necessary to develop library services.

B. Specific objectives will be to determine those public library construction projects which will result in usable public library buildings pursuant to California's Basic State Plan.

(1) Criteria, priorities and terms and conditions

(a) Criteria used in determining which areas have inadequate facilities are:

(1) Does the building or buildings housing the library services for the area provide easy access and use by physically handicapped persons?

(2) Does the building or buildings housing the library services for the area provide adequate physical facilities as described in the California Library Association's Public Library Service Standards for California, "Standards of Buildings and Equipment,"[1] The American Library Association's Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966, "Physical Facilities."[2] Service is considered inadequate if it fails to meet any one set of standards.

(b) Criteria to be applied by the California State Library agency in evaluating applications for construction grants are as follows:

(1) The building must provide facilities for the enrichment of service in an area through coordination of the resources and/or services of (a) two or more libraries, or (b) of a library system as established under the Public Library Services Act.

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[1] Public Library Service Standards for California, adopted by the membership of the California Library Association on November 14, 1953, amended by action of the Board of Directors at their meeting held on November 1, 1958, reprinted from News Notes of California Libraries, Spring, 1963, Vol. 58, No. 2 Sacramento: California State Library, p. 299.

[2] Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966. Chicago: American Library Association, 1967, pp. 56-64.

(2) Each library in the system, in order to qualify for a construction grant, shall provide current local support for operating expenditures, excluding capital outlay, expenditures for library service equal to a tax rate of fifteen cents ($0.15) on each one hundred dollars ($100) of the assessed valuation of the area served, or two dollars and fifty cents ($2.50) annually per capita in the area served, whichever is less. LSCA funds will not replace local funds.

(3) The library must have a long-range program for development, including data on the present status of the library, population projections for twenty years ahead, and specific plans for the next ten years.

(4) A California-registered architect shall be employed for the project.

(5) A professional librarian shall function as consultant to the architect throughout the planning and construction of the building. This librarian may be a consultant from outside the library system or he may be the head of the library or one of the head librarians in the library system for which the building is being constructed.

(6) There must be a written program prepared by the librarian prior to the designing of the building by the architect.

(7) The building program must be in keeping with the library's service program: that is, the building must provide physical facilities for the services which the library will offer, but should not include extravagant facilities; on the other hand it must provide facilities adequate for the implementation of the library's service programs.

(8) The building must conform to ALA standards or California library standards for buildings, or to local library standards in cases where local standards are based on ALA or California Library Association standards but are more specific.

(9) The square footage cost must be in keeping with the standard cost in the area for similar buildings.

(10) There shall be competitive bidding for all prime contracts for construction and initial fixed equipment, and the contract shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder.

(11) The project must appear feasible in that local support will be sufficient to maintain the program for which the building is constructed.

(12) The project must fit into the total Master Plan for the Development of Public Library Service in the State of California, as contributing to a local or regional system.

(13) The building must be accessible to and usable by physically handicapped persons.

(c) Priorities recognized in determining projects selected will be as follows:

(1) Priority will be given to buildings devoted exclusively to library services.

(2) Priority will be given to types of libraries in the following order:

First priority: Two or more formerly independent libraries which consolidate under a single administration subsequent to the approval of the Plan by the Commissioner of Education.

Second priority: A headquarters building for an existing system, or a headquarters building for a community library which is part of a system established under the Public Library Services Act.

Third priority: Branch buildings for existing systems established under the Public Library Services Act. A public agency applying for a grant for branch buildings must have adopted a program of library service with standards for branch buildings stating the geographical area served by a branch, the population served, and the relationship of the branches to central library services.

Priority will be given to new construction over purchasing and/or remodeling of an existing building.

(d) Terms and conditions with respect to construction. The California State Library agency shall assure that the following terms and conditions will be complied with on all construction projects assisted under Title II of the Act:

(1) Labor standards. All laborers and mechanics employed by contractors and subcontractors on all construction projects assisted under the Act will be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act, as amended (40 U.S.C. 276a-276a-5) and 29 CFR Part 1 (29 F.R. 95), and shall receive overtime compensation in accordance with, and otherwise comply with, the provisions of the Contract Work Hours Standards Act (40 U.S.C. 327-332); that such contractors and subcontractors shall comply with the provisions of 29 CFR Part 3 (29 F.R. 97); and that all construction contracts and subcontracts shall incorporate the contract clauses required by 29 CFR 5.5 (a) and (c) (29 F.R. 100, 101, 13463).

(2) Equal employment opportunity. All construction contracts exceeding $10,000 shall include the employment nondiscrimination clause prescribed by section 203 of Executive Order No. 11246 of September 24, 1965 (30 F.R. 12319 as amended by Executive Order No. 11147.8), and the State or local agency shall otherwise comply with the requirements of section 301 of said Executive Order.

(3) Avoidance of flood hazards. In the planning of the construction of library facilities under the Act, the State or local agency shall, in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order No. 11296 of August 10, 1966 (31 F.R. 10663), and such rules and regulations as may be issued by the Department to carry out those provisions, evaluate flood hazards in connection with such library facilities, and, as far as practicable, avoid the uneconomic, hazardous, or unnecessary use of flood plains in connection with such construction.

(4) Accessibility to handicapped persons. Except as otherwise provided for in the regulations issued by the Administrator of General Services (41 CFR Part 101-17) to implement Public Law 90-480 (42 U.S.C. ch. 51), all library facilities shall be designed, constructed, or altered with funds under the Act in accordance with the minimum standards contained in the "American Standard Specifications for Making Buildings and Facilities Accessible to, and Usable by, the Physically Handicapped, Number A117.1-1961," approved by the American Standards Association, Inc. (subsequently changed to United States of America Standards Institute). All library facilities using Federal funds shall display in a prominent place the international symbol of access to the handicapped.

(5) Competitive bidding. All construction contracts shall be awarded to the lowest qualified bidder on the basis of open competitive bidding except that, if one or more items of construction, specified in 130.43(b) are covered by an established alternative procedure, consistent with State and local laws and regulations, which is approved by the State agency as is designed to assure construction in an economical manner consistent with sound business practice, such alternative procedure may be followed.

(6) Display of signs. The sites of all construction projects shall display a sign stating that Federal funds under the Library Services and Construction Act are being used for such construction. When specifications call for a plaque in the completed building indicating the date of completion and source of funds, funds under the Act shall be noted.

(7) Compliance with National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. The State or local agency shall comply with whatever procedures may be established by the Department to implement section 102 C of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and Executive Order No. 11415. The State or local agency shall also comply with whatever policies and procedures are established by the Department to implement Executive Order No. 11288 with regard to the prevention of water pollution.

(8) Interest in site. The State or local agency has or will have a fee simple title or such other estate or interest in the site, including access thereto, as is sufficient to assure undisturbed use and possession of the facilities for not less than the expected useful life of the facility.

(9) Final drawings and specifications. The final working drawings and specifications will be submitted to the State agency before final approval and the project is placed on the market for bidding.

(10) Prompt construction. The construction approved pursuant to the project proposal will be undertaken promptly.

(11) Fire and safety codes. In developing plans for public library facilities, the local and State codes with regard to fire and safety will be observed; and in situations where local and State codes do not apply, recognized codes shall be observed.

(12) On-site supervision and inspection. Architectural or engineering supervision and inspection will be provided at the construction site to insure that the completed work conforms to the approved plans and specifications; and representatives of the State agency will have access at all reasonable times, for the purpose of inspection, to all construction work being done under the Act, and the contractor will be required to facilitate such access and inspection.

(13) Progress reports. The local agency undertaking the construction will furnish progress reports and such other information relating to the proposed construction as the State agency may require.

(14) Interest in completed facilities. Upon completion of the construction, title to the facilities will be in and retained by a public State or local agency. (20 U.S.C.)

(15) National Historic Preservation Act, P.L. 89-665. Compliance with the Protection of Properties Listed in the National Register of Historic Places as maintained by the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service. Coordination between the State agency and the State of California Department of Parks and Recreation will be obtained to provide such compliance.

(16) The Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, P.L. 91-646. The State or local agency shall comply with the Relocation Act and the State library agency will not approve any public Library construction project which displaces persons or businesses until satisfactory assurances have been made to the proper authorities that relocation requirements are being met. A statement by the State agency will be provided to substantiate compliance.

C. California public libraries that are proposed for construction:

(1) Consolidation-Headquarters,

Humboldt City-County
Marysville-Yuba County
Oroville-Butte County
San Luis Obispo City-County

(2) Headquarters,

Calaveras County
Calexico
Calistoga
Colton
Coronado
Escondido
Lodi
Long Beach
Oceanside
Pacific Grove
Petaluma
Placentia
Plumas County
Redwood City
Sausalito
Solano County
Watsonville
Yolo County

(3) Branches,

Alameda County, Fremont
Contra Costa County, Moraga
Fresno County:
Clovis, North Fresno and Reedly
Kern County, two branches
Orange County, Santa Ana branch
Placer County, Tahoe City
Riverside County:
Desert Hot Springs, Idyllwild,
Indio, Rubidoux and Sun City
San Joaquin County, four branches
San Bernardino County:
Chino and Yucca Valley
San Diego County:
both San Diego city and county
Solano County, new branch
Tulare County, Dinuba

D. The California State Library will be strengthened in order to continue its leadership providing the facilities that can furnish adequate total library services to all California residents.

III. Title III. (Federal funds: $90,372; State and Local funds: $93,362)

A. The general objectives of interlibrary cooperation in California will be (1) planning for, and taking other steps leading to the development of, intertype library networks; and (2) for establishing, expanding, and operating local, regional and system-wide, and interstate cooperative networks of libraries, which provide for the systematic and effective coordination of the resources of school, public, academic, institutional, and special libraries and information centers for improved services.

B. Specific activities to be carried out by California in the fiscal year 1973 with its allotment of funds under Title III will be the following:

(1) Projects will be toward a planned statewide network of all types of libraries to include, but not be limited to:

(a) 49-99 Library System's project will bring together all types of libraries existing in a five-county area for the purpose of identifying and organizing activities and services which will benefit all through a cooperative approach. ($10,000)

(b) Metropolitan Library System's program developing an inter-library type project for a cooperative acquisitions and retention policy, reflecting the needs of the libraries and the system network. ($17,000)

(c) North State Library System's project will bring to all types of libraries in the 32,000 square mile area a periodical reference service including a union list of periodicals and copy service, a resources directory, a film service, and will provide a demonstration of service to dentists offered through the North State System and the Pacific Southwest Regional Medical Library. A close tie is envisioned between all types of libraries and the dental community. ($10,000)

(2) Projects may include the formation of a cooperative system in the Santa Clara Valley area between all types of libraries. ($15,000)

(3) Project of interstate cooperation between Alpine County in California and Douglas County in Nevada to bring inter-type library services to geographical areas and groups of persons without such services or having inadequate library services; to include two public libraries, a school, and university library. (insufficient funds)

(4) Project between northern California and southern Oregon to bring inter-type library services to geographical areas and groups of persons without such services or having inadequate library services; to include three public libraries, school, vocational junior college, and an academic library. (insufficient funds)

(5) Project of international cooperation between Mexico and California to bring inter-type library services to geographical areas and groups of persons without such services or having inadequate public, school, college or university library services accessible to them. The project is envisioned to include the public libraries of California near the Mexican border, Calexico University, and the University of Mexico in addition to neighboring school libraries. (insufficient funds)

(6) Project to strengthen the California State Library's personnel and inter-type library communications in both its Automation Project and in its role as a research center for the statewide library network. ($38,372)

ATTACHMENT: Statement of Criteria for Regional or National Resource Centers.

LSCA ANNUAL PROGRAM
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FISCAL YEAR 1973

Statement of Criteria: Los Angeles and San Francisco Public Libraries as regional or national resource centers:

1. Two largest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas for population count and density per square mile. San Francisco for Northern California and Los Angeles for Southern California, geographically situated.

Northern California

2. San Francisco-Oakland Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area:

a.	San Francisco Population	714,300	Square m:	45.40	Pop. Density:	15,733
	Oakland	361,561		63.00		5,739
	High density pop. area	1,075,861		108.40		9,924
b.	San Francisco-Oakland SMSA	3,285,700		3,303.80		994
	High density pop. area	1,075,861		108.40		9,924
	Fringe area	2,209,839		3,195.40		691

(San Francisco-Oakland SMSA includes counties of: Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Solano)

Southern California

3. Los Angeles-Long Beach Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area:

a.	Los Angeles City Population	2,816,061	Square m:	463.68	Pop. Density:	6,073
	Long Beach	358,633		48.74		7,358
	High density pop. area	3,174,694		512.42		6,195
b.	Los Angeles-Long Beach SMSA	7,034,300		4,068.60		1,728
	High density pop. area	3,174,694		512.42		6,195
	Fringe area	3,859,606		4,581.02		842

In the above tables, the population count for the High density population areas in each of the two largest SMSAreas was subtracted from that for the whole area, in this way giving the fringe area population, square miles, and population density. The fringe area population density of each is larger than the whole area density for any of the other Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in California.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census-United State Census of Population, 1970, California: Number of Inhabitants. April, 1970.

ATTACHMENT #1

APPENDIX VI

Geographic Plan for California Public Library Systems Approved Under the Public Library Services Act

California State Library
Sacramento
March 1972

The California State Library has cataloged this publication as follows:

California. State Library, Sacramento.
Geographic plan for California public library systems approved under the Public library services act. Sacramento, 1972.
9 p. maps.

"Related documents": p. 9.

1. Library cooperation--California. I. Title.

Z678.C3 021.64 *L575 G3

*Classification number for libraries using California State Library's classification scheme for California State publications.

CONTENTS

Outline Map of California showing
the 12 geographic public library systems
proposed under the Public Library Services Act. p. 2

Outline maps of each geographic
public library system showing
the locations of resource libraries. p. 3

Policies for Administration
of the Public Library Services Act. p. 8

Related Documents. p. 9

GEOGRAPHIC PLAN FOR CALIFORNIA PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEMS
APPROVED UNDER THE PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES ACT

Locations of Resource Libraries

The term "resource library" is equivalent to the "area library" of the Public Library Services Act Geographic Plan adopted July 1969. Resource libraries are defined in "The California Library Network. A Master Plan." (CLA Newsletter. 13, no. 12:6. December 1971.) The term has been changed here to conform with that plan.

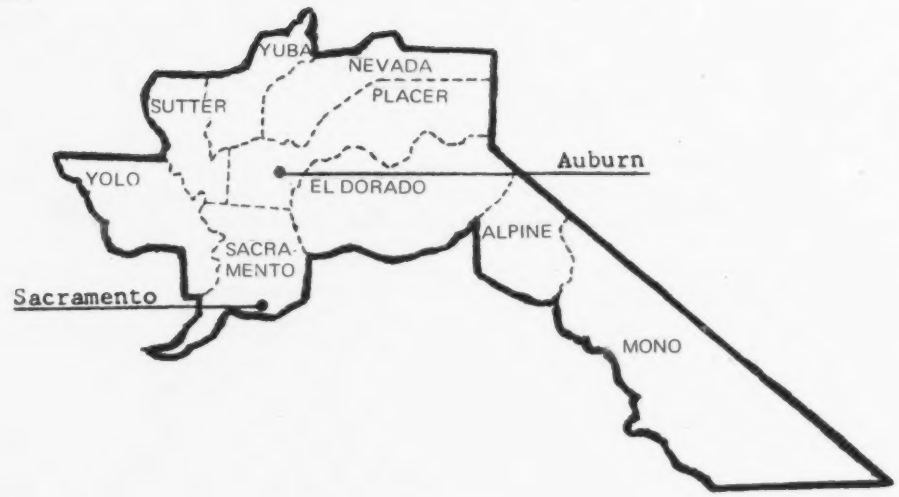
Also in conformity with the master plan mentioned above, the California State Library will be the network center, as well as the "over-all network research library," for the library systems of the state.

S Y S T E M 1

S Y S T E M 2

Corrected June 1972

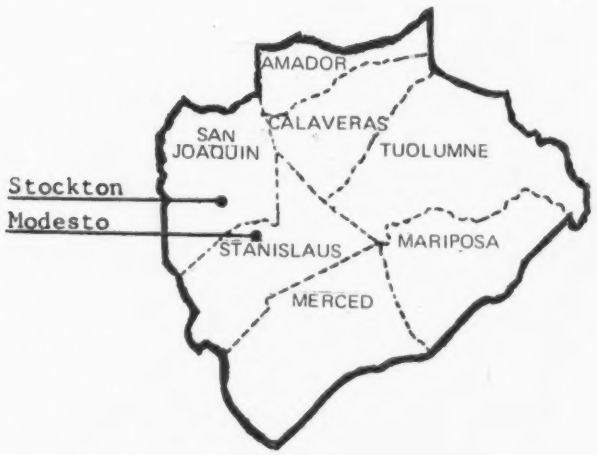
SYSTEM 3



SYSTEM 4

SYSTEM 5

S Y S T E M 6



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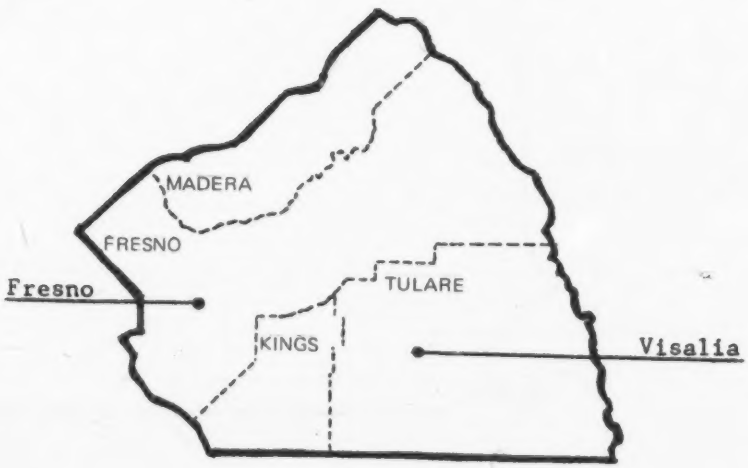

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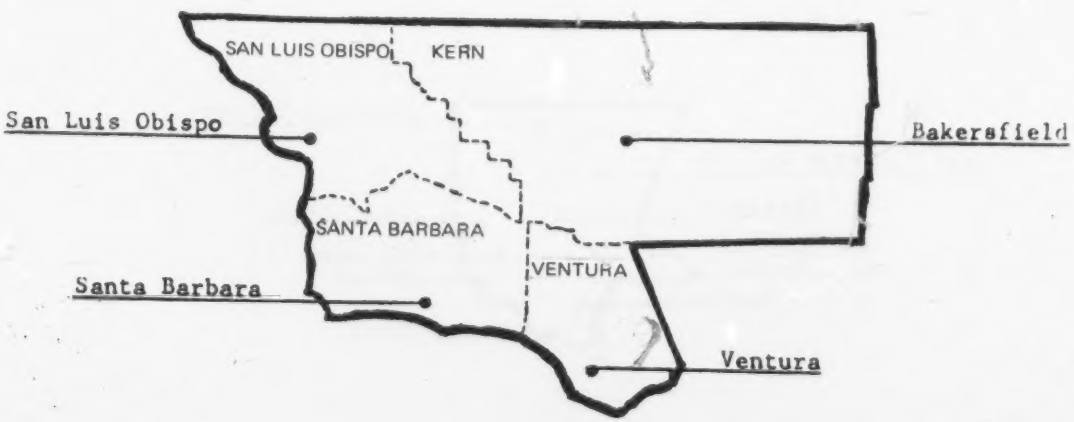

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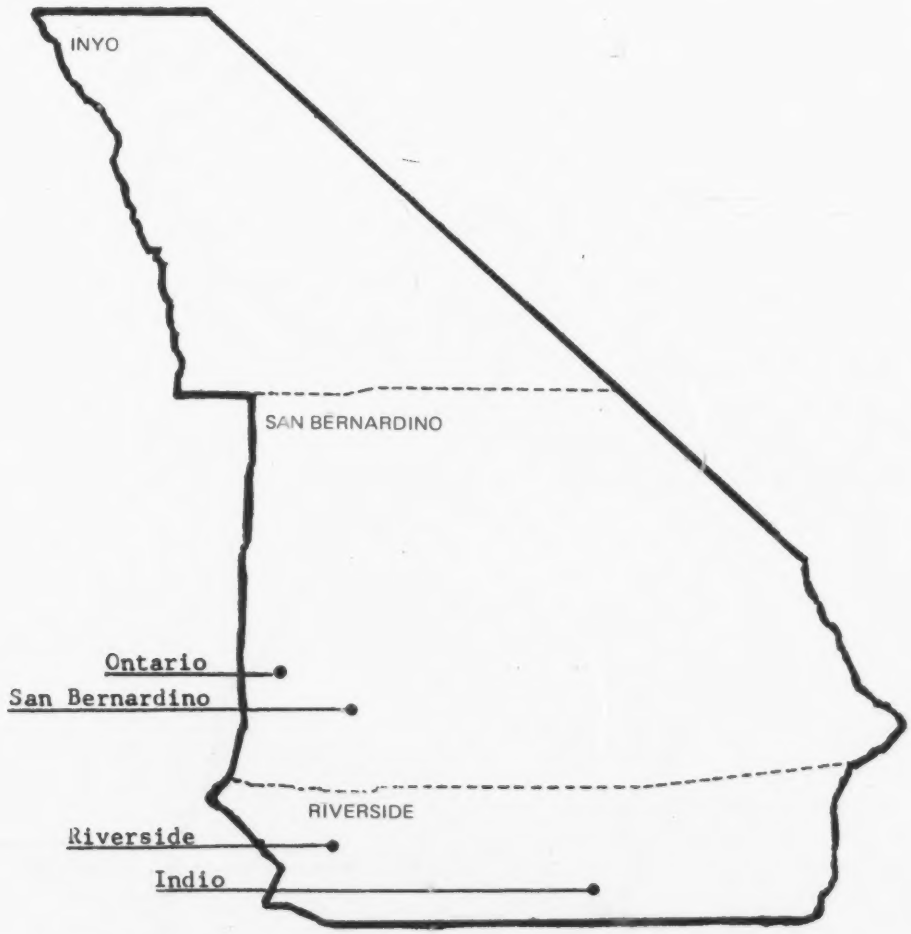

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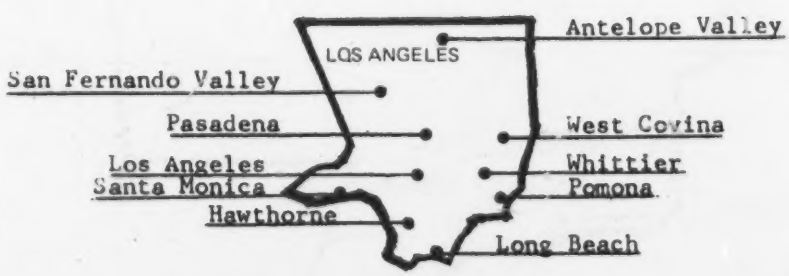

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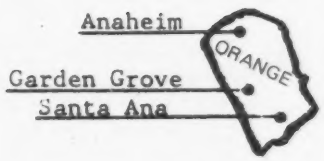
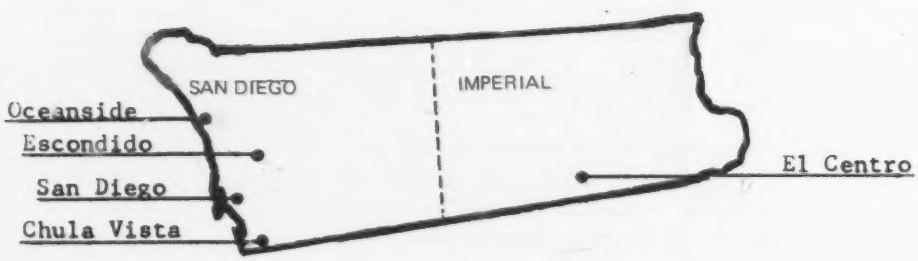
S Y S T E M 1 1



S Y S T E M 1 2



Policies for Administration of Public Library Services Act Funds

1. The "Geographic Plan for California Public Library Systems" will be used as a general guide in considering applications from public libraries for membership in library systems* and in approving grants to library systems.

2. No new public library systems will be approved after June 30, 1969. Applications of qualifying libraries to join existing systems will be approved in accordance with the "Geographic Plan for California Public Library Systems."

   Encouragement will be given to two or more existing systems to combine, in accordance with the "Geographic Plan for California Public Library Systems," to establish a single larger system. Such combining of systems shall not be considered to have formed a "new public library system" under the meaning of the preceding paragraph. Establishment grants of $10,000 per system for each of two years will be granted when two or more such existing systems combine within the same system area as outlined in the "Geographic Plan for California Public Library Systems."

3. Approval for simultaneous membership in more than one California Public Library Services Act system will not be granted.

4. No separate part or geographic portion of any single library jurisdiction will be approved for membership in a California Public Library Services Act system.

5. No establishment grants will be paid to California Public Library Services Act systems for individual libraries which withdraw from one system and join another, if establishment grants have already been paid to the first system on behalf of the withdrawing library.

6. Approval of grants will not be given to any system that denies membership to a library located within the geographic system area, as outlined in the "Geographic Plan for Public Library Systems" whenever such library applies for and meets the legal requirements for membership.

7. Library Systems established under the California Public Library Services Act shall submit reports to the State Librarian as required by law, and payments of grants shall be withheld from systems which, in the administrative judgment of the State Librarian, have not made sufficient progress in the accomplishment of their goals as the system has set forth such goals in its Plan of Service.

*In these policy statements, a "system" is a system formed under the Public Library Services Act and approved by the State Librarian.

Adopted by the California State Librarian, July 1969 and revised March 1972.

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